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(MONDAY, *August* 4, 1788.) THE (Numb. 10 of Vol. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,----We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

The present year bids fair for the encrease of the linen manufacture. Such quantities of flax have never been put in, nor has so favorable a season been known for many years. Fatal to Europe was the day when their councils led them to circumscribe our foreign trade, They have created a short-lived necessity, which has become the mother of our manufactures, while temporary distresses have prompted us to strengthen our general government, in a way that will enable us to treat with them in a proper stile for commercial privileges. Americans be frugal, be industrious, be moral, be actively virtuous, and ye shall indeed be happy.

Since the federal government most happily restrains any further emissions of paper money, it is said the legislature of New-Jersey will take into consideration the propriety of making the loan office bonds (with their three-fold landed securities) assignable to any person who will pay in the paper money for them, and that the money, when paid in, will be immediately burnt. The permanency and freedom from fluctuation which this constitution gives to our affairs, will be felt in every matter of any consequence that occurs in the public or private business of the country.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 9.

"The committee appointed by congress to begin the organization of the new government, have brought in a report, fixing the time, &c. for chusing the electors for the choice of a president, and fixing on your city for Congress to sit in."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 4,

Extract from the Ratification of the New Constitution, by the Convention of the State of New-York.

"WE, the Delegates of the PEOPLE of the State of New-York, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the CONSTITUTION for the United States of America, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year 1787, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (a copy whereof precedes these presents); and having also, seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States---DO declare and make known, that all powers, &c.

"Under these impressions, and declaring that the rights and explanations aforesaid, are consistent with the said constitution, and cannot be abridged or violated: And, in confidence that the amendments which shall have been submitted to, and determined upon by a General Covention, to be called and convened in the mode prescribed by the said constitution, the militia, &c. (Here comes the recommendatory amendments, after them follows the explanatory amendments, &c.)

On the question for adopting the Constitution there appeared

For the affirmative 31.
For the negative 28.
Majority 3.

The following is the manner in which the States undermentioned have adopted the Constitution:---

Delaware, Dec. 3, 1787.	unanimously.
New Jersey, Dec. 19, 1787.	
Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788.	
Pennsylvania, December 13, 1787, majority 23.	
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, majority, 88.	
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, majority, 19.	
Maryland, April 28, 1788, majority, 52.	
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, majority, 76.	
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, majority 11.	
Virginia, June 25, 1788, majority 10.	
New York, July 25, 1788, majority, 3.	

By an authentic copy of a letter of the 7th of February, 1788, from Capt. Isaac Stephens, a prisoner in slavery in Algiers, who sailed from Boston the 25th of June 1785, and was captured on the 25th of July following, near Cape St. Vincent, to his friend in Alicant, we learn that Capt. Coffin, from Nantucket, died of the consumption, in Algiers, the 2d of November last. That four out of twenty American prisoners in slavery were dead, and that the plague had been in that place nearly two years. That our unhappy countrymen in slavery, are in the greatest anxiety to be redeemed, and think themselves most undeservedly neglected and abandoned by their native country, to perish among infidels without relief. That Mr. Logie, the British Consul in that place, had done every thing in his power for their comfort, whilst Americans regard them not. Will not the sympathetic feelings of Amercans, who live in the highest enjoyment of civil liberty excite them to a charitable contribution for relief of their unfortunate countrymen who so lately fought by their side, and obtained the noble prize of liberty and freedom for their common benefit?

The celebration of the 16th of August, on account of that day's happening on Saturday, will be observed on the 15th. The civil procession will be formed at the Vermont Arms, at nine o'Clock, at which place strangers, and such inhabitants of the town as will not be engaged in military duty, are requested to give their attendance. Proper gentlemen will be appointed to place the audience in the most advantageous manner, and preserve order during the public exercises.

The troops will be paraded and the Orations begin precisely at ten o'clock, A. M.

An unavoidable disappointment in the reception of paper obliges us to print a half sheet the present week.

THE proprietors of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors; they are therefore requested to meet at the house of Elias Keyes, in Stockbridge, in the said county, on the 8th day of September next, at seven o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish either of the plans of said township, if not, to see if they will agree to hold their lands by the surveyors minutes, which are recorded in the field book of said Rochester. 4. To see if said proprietors will lay out their undivided land, and agree to lay a tax to defrey the expence of said allotment and other necessary charges. 5. If the proprietors should find that they have not made their divisions according to law, then to see if they will lay out a first division lot to each proprietor, legally; and do any other business that shall be thought necessary when met.

BENJAMIN EMMONS, Just. Peace.
Woodstock, July 28, 1788. 0B2

Whereas the general assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the towns of Burlington and Colchester, in the county of Chittenden and state of Vermont, public rights excepted, and one penny on each acre of land in the towns of Shelburn, Essex, Georgia, Swanton and Highgate, in the county aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said towns, which are respectively committed to me to collect; these are to notify the landowners in said towns, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue as the law directs (unless said tax be paid) at the dwellinghouse of Mr. John Davison, innholder in Colchester, in the county aforesaid, on the 22d day of December next, as will pay said tax and costs.

Caleb Henderson, Coll.
for Burlington, Colchester, Shelburn, Essex, Georgia, Swanton and Highgate. 8B10

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Weybridge, county of Addison, State of Vermont, to call a proprietors meeting, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Samuel Jewett, in said Weybridge, on the 9th day of September next, at ten o'clock A M, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will agree to lot out said township, make provision to defrey the expence thereof, vote settlers their lots without being subject to the draft, raise money for any other necessary business and do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

N. B. The reason given for calling said meeting is, that several lots made and drawn for in a former allotment, are cut off from said Weybridge, by the line that was run by order of the Surveyor General.

GAMALIEL PAINTER, Just. Peace.
Middlebury, July 7, 1788. 8B0

Whereas the general assembly did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the town of Milton, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, and one penny on each acre of land in the town of St. Alban's, in the county aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said towns, which taxes are committed to me to collect; these are to notify the land owners in said towns, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as the law directs, (unless said tax be paid) at the dwellinghouse of Mr. John Davison, innholder in Colchester, in the county aforesaid, on the 22d day of December next, as will pay said tax and legal costs.

Caleb Henderson, Coll.
8B10 for Milton and St. Alban's.

We the subscribers being appointed by the hon. Court of Probate for the district of Addison, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Nathaniel Baldwin Woodruff, late of Cornwall, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of William Slade, in Cornwall, on the first Mondays of September and October next, from two o'clock in the afternoon, till six o'clock on each of said days. Satisfactory evidence must support each claim.

WILLIAM SLADE,
JOEL LINSLY,
RIVERIUS NEWELL. } Comm'rs.
Cornwall, June 31, 1788. 8 0

Whereas the legislature at their session in October, 1786, did grant a tax of two pence on the acre, on all the lands in Brumley and Landgrove, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said towns, and the same being committed to me to collect; these are therefore to notify all the proprietors and land owners in said towns, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 17th day of September next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at Public vendue at the new dwelling house of the subscriber, in Brumley, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

JOHN BORLAND, Coll.
Brumley, July 10, 1788. 8B0

This day published,
And now ready for sale at this Office.
By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single,
The first part of Webster's,
GRAMATICAL INSTITUTE.
To which is added,
A short Introduction to Grammar.
Being an abridgement of the Second Part of the Institute.
Bennington, August 4, 1788.

THE proprietors of Groton, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid their tax of seventeen shillings and nine pence, voted upon each right by the said proprietors, at their legal meeting holden at house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on the sixth of May, 1788, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell, in said Newbury, on Monday the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.—The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Nathaniel Douglas,	Caleb Smith
Aaron Horsford	Thomas Jewett
Joseph Haskell	Hezekiah Hutchinson
Gideon Spencer	Jonathan Fossett
Asa Douglass	John Fassott, jun,
Thomas Tolman	Samuel Robertson
Ebenezer Tolman	Abra. Vanderburgh
Thomas Tolman, jun	Levinus Vanderburgh
Joseph Fairbank	Benjamin Fay
John Paine, jun.	William Dyre
Elijah King	Peter Wright
Joshua Staunton	Jonathan Child
Daniel M'Arthur	Natl. Tisdale Payne
Benjamin Walsworth	Heber Allen
John Stewart	Paul Dewey
Nehemiah Lovewell	David Bebee, jun.
Neh. Lovewell jun.	Moses Robinson
Elijah Galusha	David Fassett
Noah Chittenden	David Babee
Shadrach Hathoway	Samuel Compstock
Jedediah Hyde	Jabez Bingham
Lemuel Bradley	Mabel Mitchell
Asa Burnham	Ebenezer Wallace
Isaac Androse	Robert Lovewell
Isaac Androse jun.	Thomas Butterfield
Roswell Androse	Polly Fay
Ethan Allen	Benjamin Wray
Joshua Webb	Joseph Fay 2 rights
John Sibbley	John Strong
John Knickerbacker	John Saplin
Leonard Robertson	Jonathan Arnold
John C. Williams	Ephraim Bailey
Benjamin Sumner	Lyman Potter
John Sill	Olive Ashley,
Samuel Lathrop	Jonathan Hunt
Robert Johnston,	Mary Bingham
Samuel Elmore	

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Collector.
Newbury, July 2, 1788. 9W1

Whereas the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their sessions in February 1787, granted a tax of one penny halfpenny per acre, on all the land in Wardsboro' public lands excepted, for the purpose of making roads, &c. in said town, these are therefore to notify the land holders in said town, to pay their tax immediately, or so much of their land as will pay the same, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber in said Wardsborough, on the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay the same with costs.

JOHN JONES, Collector.
July 17, 1788. 9B1

THE proprietors of Killington, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two pounds five shillings on each right, granted by the proprietors for cutting and clearing a road through said town, checking each proprietor's right, and other incidental charges, as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaiah Washburne, in said Killington, on the first Monday in September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber—The names of the delinquent proprietors with the sum of two pounds five shillings due from each, unless otherwise marked, are as follows, viz.

David Heald	John Ringe
Zephaniah Heath	Daniel Peirce
Richard Nason	Daniel Ringe
Edward Upham	John Heath jun.
Archibald Campbell	
Benning Wentworth 2 rights,	
Dan Wentworth 33s. 9d.	
Ichabod How 33s	
Sampson Shear 33s. 9d.	
Ephraim Dennitt 22s. 6d.	
Samuel Gibson 22s. 6d.	
James Steadley 33s. 9d.	
Nathan Peirce 35s.	
John Dennit 33s. 9d.	
William E. Tredwell 35s.	
John Dewing 32s.	

PHINEHAS WILLIAMS, Collector.
Woodstock, July 14th, 1788. 9W1

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont did at their session in October 1787, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Chittenden for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being committed to me to collect, these are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town that unless they pay the same to the subscriber agreeable to law, on or before the 20th day of November next, their lands will be sold at public vendue at the new dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd in said Chittenden, on said day, at nine o'clock in the morning,

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.
Dated Chittenden, June 23d. 1788. 9B1

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Washington, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont to warn a meeting of the proprietors and land holders. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land holders of said township, to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob Burton, in said Washington on Tuesday the sixteenth day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk. 3, To see if the proprietors will raise a tax to pay the expence of cutting and clearing a county road in said Townshend, and do any other business that shall be thought necessary at said meeting.

ELISHA BURTON, Justice of Peace.
Norwich, July 8, 1788. 9W1

The proprietors of Maidstone and Wenlock, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting for said Wenlock, held July 7, 1788, there was a tax of two pounds lawful money granted on each original right, to defray the expence of letting out the town, for paying agents and other intervening charges. Also, at a legal meeting of the proprietors of Maidstone, holden July 8, 1788, there was a tax of seven pounds three shillings and one penny granted on each original right, which sum includes all former taxes, and three pounds two shillings and nine pence on each settlers right to defray the expence which has accrued, for laying out the first and second divisions, clearing, bridging, and digging a road in said town and other intervening charges, and the same being committed to us the subscribers to collect, and if payment is not immediately made their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, of Brunswick, Collector for Wenlock.
JOHN RICH, of Maidstone, Collector for Maidstone.
Maidstone, July 9, 1788. 9W1

The proprietors of Orange in the County of Orange are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors holden at Hartford, in the county of Windsor, the fourth day of March last, voted a tax of one dollar on each proprietors right to pay the proprietor's debts, which they are requested to pay to me the subscriber, immediately, or their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.
Hartford, 14th July 1788. 9W1

Regimental ORDERS, for the second regiment in the first Brigade of Militia in Vermont.

Whereas THADDEUS MUNSON, Adjutant of said regiment, hath heretofore and still doth neglect his duty as Adjutant: By authority in me vested, by the laws of the State, I do hereby discharge him the said THADEUS MUNSON from said office; and I hereby appoint Doctor Abel Allis, to succeed him as Adjutant of said regiment, and all officers and soldiers are hereby ordered and directed to obey him the said Abel Allis as Adjutant.

Given under my hand, in Sunderland, this 24th day of July, 1788.

GIDEON BROWNSON, Colonel.

Ran away from the subscriber, in GUILFORD, on the night of the 16th of July last, an apprentice boy, named Otis Daggett, in the 15th year of his age. All persons are forbid harboring or concealing said runaway as they would avoid the penalty of the law. Whoever will return him shall receive six pence reward.

ABIJAH ROGERS.
Guilford, July 24, 1788. 9 1

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to those gentlemen who have been so generous as to facilitate his plan of making a map of the state by forwarding their returns, which will enable him shortly to complete the work. He would be greatly obliged if those gentlemen who have not made returns, would, as soon as possible, forward them, and answer as many of the queries as they think consistent. He will be obliged if in the draftes they will mention the degrees and distance, and notice where the lines of other towns or gores strike or intersect. As it is the intention of the subscriber to be as accurate as possible, and to embellish the map with the rivers, streams, &c. as they naturally run, those towns which do not make returns will appear bare and under comparative disadvantages.

WILLIAM BLODGET.
July 28, 1788. 9 1

Proprietors of Hydespark, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal adjourn'd meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of John Fassett, Esq; in Cambridge, on the first of July, 1788, a tax of forty one shillings and six pence was granted by said proprietors, on each original right in said township, to defray the expence of allotting the third division and other incidental charges, the proprietors are hereby requested, to pay said tax to the subscriber immediately or their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, Jun. Coll.
Pawlet, July 18, 1788. 9B1

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by the owners of more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Guildhall, in the County of Orange requesting me to call a meeting of said proprietors to be holden at the house of the late Mr. Ebenezer Rice, in Lunenburg, in said county, on Monday the first day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles.

First, To choose a moderator, clerk, assessors, collector and treasurer. And whereas the proprietors have not had the original charter in any of their meetings, nor an authentic copy thereof, untill since the meeting in September last, and it now appears that persons were then considered as original grantees who were not, and others not considered as grantees who were grantees. Therefore, To review all the votes and proceedings heretofore had and passed, and rescind and make null and void all such votes, and proceedings in consequence of such votes, or establish & confirm them as they shall think best.

And whereas the unsettled state of the boundaries does much impede the settlement of the town. Therefore, To take some decisive measures to bring about a settlement thereof, either by an amicable adjustment with the parties concerned, or, by ordering an action to be brought against encroachers, and to chuse some person or persons to carry their determinations into effect. To take suitable measures to bring about a division of the whole town among the proprietors, and make such grants of lands for building mills, as they shall think best, and appoint persons to put into execution all the votes, orders, and doings done by said proprietors. To agree on a method for calling proprietors meetings in future. To grant such sums of money as may be judged necessary to carry on the purposes of the proprietors.

I do therefore hereby notify the proprietors of said town to meet at the time and place aforesaid, to act on the above articles.

JABEZ COTTLE, Justice of Peace.
Woodstock, July 25, 1788. 9W1

STATE of VERMONT.
Orange County, ss.

To the honorable Timothy Bartholemew, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said county of Orange,

We the subscribers owners of more than one sixteenth part of the township of Fairlee, within the county of Orange aforesaid, agreeably to an act of the Gen. Assembly of the said State of Vermont, passed at Rutland the twenty seventh day of October, 1786. (Entitled an act to enable the land holders of the town of Fairlee, aforesaid, to meet & transact business therein mentioned) request you to notify & call a meeting of the proprietors or land owners of Fairlee aforesaid, to assembled at the dwelling house of General Israel Morey, in said Fairlee, on Tuesday the 9th of September next, at nine o'clock before noon, then and there when met, after the choice of a moderator for the governing said meeting, to act on the following articles, viz.

First, To see if the proprietors will ratify and establish the votes and agreements heretofore passed and made by said proprietors in whole or in part. Second. To see if the proprietors will establish and confirm the several divisions and allotments heretofore made to and among the several proprietors in whole or in part. Third, To see whether they will continue in office the several officers of said proprietors, or chuse others, and to transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting, for the safety and interest of said proprietors.

ISRAEL MOREY,
ICHABOD ORMSBEE,
WILLIAM MARSTON, jun.

In compliance to the foregoing request to me directed, and by virtue of said act, I hereby notify and warn the proprietors or land owners aforesaid, to meet at time and place for the purposes aforesaid.

TIM. BARTHOLEMEW, Just. of Peace.
Dated at Thetford, July 15, 1788. 9W1

Application having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fairhaven, in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, to warn the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Silas Safford, innholder in said town, on the 4th day of Sept. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon then and there to transact the following business, First, Choose a moderator, proprietor's clerk and treasurer. 2. A committee to audit the accounts of the propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will vote another division of lots in said township. 4. To see if the proprietors will take measures to resurvey the lots laid out in order to their being established by certain bounds on plan to be made thereof, and returned to the proprietors in a future meeting, and raise money for the cost thereof, and to do any other business that shall be then found necessary.

These are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the time and place abovementioned, for the aforesaid purposes.

SILAS SAFFORD, Just. Peace.
Fairhaven, June 20, 1788. 9B1

The proprietors of Woodbury in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of fourteen shillings on each original proprietor's right of land in said township, granted by said proprietors on the 8th day of May last, for the purpose of defraying the expence of letting out the first division in said township, and other necessary expences, are informed, that so much of their respective rights, as will pay said tax, and all legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Geo. Olcott, in Norwich, in said county, on the 4th day of Sept. next, at one o'clock P. M. unless said tax be sooner paid.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of fourteen shillings tax due on each right.

William Lyman,	Timothy Brownson
Ebenezer Wood	John Fassot, jun.
Josh L. Woodbridge	Noble Everets
Elihu Murry	Jonathan Brace,
John Stone	Caleb Benjamin
Benjamin Sheldon	John Knickerbacor
Samuel Cook	Daniel Benjamin
John C. Williams	Howel Woodbridge
Thomas Hunt	Samuel Bishop
Nathaniel Edwards	Noah Smith
Ezra Philips	Daniel Smith
Park Woodward	Israel Smith
John Woodward	Cloe Smith
Asa Woodward	Simeon Hatheway
William Potter	Shadrack Hatheway
Benedict Eggleston	Anna Hatheway
Thomas Woodward	Joel Hatheway
Thomas Millen,	William Gould
Joel Day,	Jonathan Burrel
Oliver Wright	Nathaniel Chipman
Daniel Wright	Enock Woodbridge
Samuel Clark	Stephen Pearl
Stephen Jenkins	John Burnham
Zebina Curtis	Joseph Fay
Abel Adams,	Timothy Follet
Moses Jefford	Thomas Tolman
Thomas Chittenden	Silas Robinson.

GUSTAVUS WALBRIDGE, Coll.
Bennington, July 9, 1788. 9B1

[MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1788] [NUMBER, 11 OF VOL. VI]

The Vermont Gazette.

Application having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fairhaven, in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, to warn the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Silas Safford, innholder in said town, on the 4th day of Sept. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon then and there to transact the following business. First, Choose a moderator, proprietor's clerk and treasurer. 2. A committee to audit the accounts of the propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will vote another division of lots in said township. 4. To see if the proprietors will take measures to reservey the lots laid out in order to their being established by certain bounds on plan to be made thereof, and returned to the proprietors in a future meeting, and raise money for the cost thereof, and to do any other business that shall be then found necessary.

These are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the time and place abovementioned, for the aforesaid purposes.

SILAS SAFFORD, Just. Peace.
Fairhaven, June 20, 1788. 9Wt

The proprietors of Woodbury in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of fourteen shillings on each original proprietor's right of land in said township, granted by said proprietors on the 8th day of May last, for the purpose of defreying the expence of letting out the first division in said township, and other necessary expences, are informed, that so much of their respective rights, as will pay said tax, and all legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Gen. Olcott, in Norwich, in said county, on the 4th day of Sept. next, at one o'clock P. M. unless said tax be sooner paid.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of fourteen shillings tax due on each right.

William Lyman,	Timothy Brownson
Ebenezer Wood	John Fasset, jun.
Josh. L. Woodbridge	Noble Everett
Elihu Murry	Jonathan Brace,
John Stone	Caleb Benjamin
Benjamin Shelden	John Knickerbacor
Samuel Cook	Daniel Benjamin
John C. Williams	Howel Woodbridge
Thomas Hunt	Samuel Bishop
Nathaniel Edwards	Noah Smith
Ezra Philips	Daniel Smith
Park Woodward	Israel Smith
John Woodward	Cloe Smith
Asa Woodward	Simeon Hatheway
William Potter	Shadrack Hatheway
Benedict Eggleston	Anna Hatheway
Thomas Woodward	Jael Hatheway
Thomas Millen,	William Gould
Joel Day,	Jonathan Burrel
Oliver Wright	Nathaniel Chipman
Daniel Wright	Enock Woodbridge
Samuel Clark	Stephen Pearl
Stephen Jenkins	John Burnham
Zebina Curtis	Joseph Fay
Abel Adams,	Timothy Follet
Moses Jaffard	Thomas Tolman
Thomas Chittenden	Silas Robinson.

GUSTAVUS WALBRIDGE, Coll.
Bennington, July 9, 1788. 9Bt

The proprietors of Maidstone and Wenlock, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting for said Wenlock, held July 7, 1788, there was a tax of two pounds lawful money granted on each original right, to defrey the expence of lotting out the town, for paying agents and other intervening charges. Also, at a legal meeting of the proprietors of Maidstone, holden July 8, 1788, there was a tax of seven pounds three shillings and one penny granted on each original right, which sum includes all former taxes, and three pounds two shillings and nine pence on each settlers right to defrey the expence which has accrued, for laying out the first and second divisions, clearing, bridging, and diging a road in said town and other intervening charges, and the same being committed to us the subscribers to collect, and if payment is not immediately made their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, of Brunswick, Collector for Wenlock.
JOHN RICH, of Maidstone, Collector for Maidstone.
Maidstone, July 9, 1788. 9Wt

Proprietors of Hydespark, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal adjourn'd meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of John Fassett, Esq; in Cambridge, on the first of July, 1788, a tax of forty one shillings and six pence was granted by said proprietors, on each original right in said township, to defrey the expence of allotting the third division and other incidental charges, the proprietors are hereby requested, to pay said tax to the subscriber immediately or their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, Jun. Coll.
Pawlet, July 18, 1788. 9Wt

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by the owners of more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Guildhall, in the County of Orange requesting me to call a meeting of said proprietors to be holden at the house of the late Mr. Ebenezer Rice, in Lunenburg, in said county, on Monday the first day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles.

First, To choose a moderator, clerk, assessors, collector and treasurer. And whereas the proprietors have not had the original charter in any of their meetings, nor an authentic copy thereof, untill since the meeting in September last, and it now appears that persons were then considered as original grantees who were not, and others not considered as grantees who were grantees. Therefore, To review all the votes and proceedings heretofore had and passed, and rescind and make null and void all such votes, and proceedings in consequence of such votes, or establish & confirm them as they shall think best.

And whereas the unsettled state of the boundaries does much impede the settlement of the town: Therefore, To take some decisive measures to bring about a settlement thereof, either by an amicable adjustment with the parties concerned, or, by ordering an action to be brought against encroachers, and to chuse some person or persons to carry their determinations into effect. To take suitable measures to bring about a division of the whole town among the proprietors, and make such grants of lands for building mills, as they shall think best, and appoint persons to put into execution all the votes, orders, and doings done by said proprietors. To agree on a method for calling proprietors meetings in future. To grant such sums of money as may be judged necessary to carry on the purposes of the proprietors.

I do therefore hereby notify the proprietors of said town to meet at the time and place aforesaid, to act on the above articles.

JABEZ COTTLE, Justice of Peace.
Woodstock, July 25, 1788. 9Wt

STATE of VERMONT.
Orange County, ss.

To the honorable Timothy Bartholemew, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said county of Orange,

We the subscribers owners of more than one sixteenth part of the township of Fairlee, within the county of Orange aforesaid, agreeably to an act of the Gen. Assembly of the said State of Vermont, passed at Rutland the twenty seventh day of October, 1786. (Entitled an act to enable the land holders of the town of Fairlee, aforesaid, to meet & transact business therein mentioned) request you to notify & call a meeting of the proprietors or land owners of Fairlee aforesaid, to assembled at the dwelling house of General Israel Morey, in said Fairlee, on Tuesday the 9th of September next, at nine o'clock before noon; then and there when met, after the choice of a mederator for the governing said meeting, to act on the following articles, viz.

First, To see if the proprietors will ratify and establish the votes and agreements heretofore passed and made by said proprietors in whole or in part. Second, To see if the proprietors will establish and confirm the several divisions and allotments heretofore made to and among the several proprietors in whole or in part. Third, To see whether they will continue in office the several officers of said proprietors, or chuse others, and to transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting, for the safety and interest of said proprietors.

ISRAEL MOREY,
ICHABOD ORMSBEE,
WILLIAM MARSTON, jun.

In compliance to the foregoing request to me directed, and by virtue of said act, I hereby notify and warn the proprietors or land owners aforesaid, to meet at time and place for the purposes aforesaid.

TIM. BARTHOLEMEW, Just. of Peace.
Dated at Thetford, July 15, 1788. 9Wt

The proprietors of Orange in the County of Orange are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors holden at Hartford, in the county of Windsor, the fourth day of March last, voted a tax of one dollar on each proprietors right to pay the proprietor's debts, which they are requested to pay to me the subscriber, immediately, or their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.
Hartford, 14th July 1788. 9Wt

Foreign Affairs.

Extract of a letter from France, *May* 5.

"THE parliament of Paris is not abolished, though its functions are abridged, and some of them are transfered to a court which had, many ages since fallen into dilusc, but is now revived and re established.

"At his bed of justice, held at Versailles the eighth instant, the king published an edict founded on this principle, "That in a great kingdom there should be only one king, one system of laws, and one court for registering and enrolling the laws which extend to the kingdom at large." By this edict, then, the registering and enrolling the edicts presented in the king's name, for the general government of the kingdom at large, is forever taken from the provincial parliaments, and vested in a court (which is now restored) formerly known by the name of La Cour Pleniere, or the Plenery or supreme Court.

"The king, at his bed of justice, so far from disappointing the hopes the nation entertained of seeing the states general of the kingdom once more assembled, declared, that it was his intention to call them together, not only in the year 1792, but as often as there should be occasion for them to meet.

"In consequence of the foregoing edicts of the king, le grand assemblee du parlement, (the principal assembly of parliament) met on Friday last.---Their protest is dated May 9th, seven o'clock in the morning. It contains a representation to his majesty, that their silence in his presence on the day preceding must not be construed as an acquiescence of their consent to his majesty's edicts; that, on the contrary, they wholly disclaim from taking any part in what passed in that sitting, or from giving their assistance to it. That they further decline acceping any seat in the new court his majesty wishes to erect, called Le Cour Pleniere, and they cannot accept of it, as being contrary to their oath, their duty, and fidelity to his majesty.

"Besides the above protest, which the parliament addressed to his majesty, several peers of the realm have written the following letter on Friday last to his majesty.

"SIRE,

"I am penetrated with the deepest sorrow at the attempt which has been made to subvert the fundamental principles of your kingdom. I shall consider it at all times my duty to give an ample submission and respect to all your subjects; but my conscience, and the fidelity due to your majesty, will not suffer me to take any part in the functions which these new edicts impose on the peerage. I therefore take the liberty of presenting at the foot of your throne, this declaration, which is dedicated by the purest sentiments of honor and zeal for the true interest of your majesty, which are inseperable from those of the nation."

On Friday the 9th, the king convened the parliament a second time, and made the following speech:

"Gentlemen,

"I made you yesterday acquainted with my will, and I now call you together again to confirm it.

"I shall continue to persist in the execution of a plan which has for its object the general tranquility of the kingdom, and the welfare of my people.

"I rely on your zeal and fidelity for the good of my service when I have fixed on proper persons to compose my supreme assembly. I shall call you together before the ordinary time of your setting, if the good of the service and the necessity of the state require it."

The same evening at eight o'clock the parliament met at Versailles, and delivered in the following memorial, which concludes the proceedings of every thing that has hitherto transpired.

"The members of the court persist in all their resolutions, particularly in that of the third of May, they further PROTEST and DECLARE, that they will not assist any deliberation in the supreme assembly, which his majesty is about to institute.---That as it is not in their power to deliver this protest to the person whose former province it was to receive it, and fearing it would not be presented to his majesty, they have charged one of their members to carry it to a notary, in order that it may be formally deposited: And they have given him orders to print off as many copies as may be necessary to make it publicly known and authentic."

American Occurrences.

Connecticut.

NEW-LONDON, July 4.

The following melancholy accident happened last Wednesday, viz.---A vessel from Ireland, with a number of passengers on board, was lying near Fisher's island, and two boats were ordered on shore laden with materials to erect a tent for their accomodation---one of the boats were deep laden and towed by the other---when they had got within about twenty rods of the shore, the boat that was in tow sunk; the people immediately got hold of the other boat, which was small, and overset or filled her---by this accident Capt. John Chapman, of this city, and six or seven other passengers, were drowned.

NEW-HAVEN, *June* 26.

Mr. Meigs,

By inserting the following narrative in your paper, you will much oblige your humble servant.

DANIEL M. CURTIS.

North Stratford, June 21, 1788.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Reuben Fairchild, rode in company with me, on one of my horses, to Stratford. On our return, a very dreadful thunder storm arose from the north at sun set, and encreased in violence as the darkness came on. When we had got about half way to this place, I perceived Mr. Fairchild, to be some way behind me, and waited for him to come up. We then rode side by side, till we came to the ascent of a hill, where the banks by the side of the path were about as high as our heads as we sat on our horses. In this place we with our horses, were, instantaneously, struck to the ground, by a flash of lightning. I cannot determine how long I was insensible. When I recovered sensation, I found myself lying on the ground, and heard

noise like that of a cannon ball flying through the air. I soon recollected that Fairchild, had been with me --and by the light of the next flash, I saw him lying in the path, a little forward of the horses. I attempted to rise, but could not, for I had lost the use of my legs. I then crept to him, and found him to be dead, and afterwards crawled up the bank, and got to the fence, by which I supported myself. My situation here cannot be described in all its horrors; drenched in rain--in the midst of a dreadful lightning and thunder---every flash presenting to my view my friend and companion, dead in the road, by the side of my two horses---and myself but just hovering on the verge of eternity. When I was able to walk, I went to the next house, (three quarters of a mile off) A sucking colt, which was with us, its dam being killed, came and stood near me, while I was supporting myself by the fence, and followed me home. The neighbourhood was soon alarmed, went to the place and removed the body to the next house. His hat, and two handkerchiefs that were on it, were torn to pieces, and carried to some rods distance. His stock, and the back part of the collar to his shirt, the seams of his coat and breeches were torn asunder. It is surprising that notwithstanding all these marks of violence on his clothes, there was no wound on his body, except in the face, which was bruised, probably by falling on stones. I shall not attempt to suggest reflections on this alarming event: proper ones will naturely arise in every heart which is not lost to feeling.

"Live well, and fear no sudden fate—
When GOD calls VIRTUE to the grave,
Alike 'tis mercy, soon or late—
Mercy alike to kill or save,
VIRTUE unmov'd can hear the call,
And face the flash that melts the ball."

New-York.

NEW YORK, *July* 31.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Monday Congress proceeded to fill up the blank for the place of holding sessions of that Honorable Body, when the words, "New-York," were inserted.

A letter of June 20, published in a late Philadelphia paper, gives alarming accounts from Frankland state. It purports that there are two warm parties: one in favor of the late seperation from North-Carolina, headed by Governor Suvere; and the other struggling to be reinstated under the old laws, headed by Col. Tipton. In consequence of a late dispute the two parties became enraged; Tipton was attacked by the governor's party, who afterwards being reinforced, beat them back; and several lives were lost. Thus are the old laws again established.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians are troublesome to the settlers; and it is still suspected, that the real cause of disturbances have not yet been investigated; It is said the settlers are frequently to blame.

The famous æroftatic Blanchard's attention has been diverted from balloon making to that of Wings, like those of birds, a pair of which he has completed in Switzerland, composed of whalebone and taffety, and will spread 90 feet: on these he proposed soon to mount heaven-ward.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, to his friend in Bolton, dated the 6th inst.

"That spirit of villany, which has been for a long time consigning this state, as a state, over to endless infamy---is not laid. It appeared in all its deformity, a few days since in this town. You must know, that our federalists proposed celebrating the aniversary of our independence this year, with those marks of festivity which the prospect of our national affairs would justify. On the evening preceding the 4th a lawless and numerous banditti, headed by some justices of *Know Ye* memory---and other infamous characters arrived in town from the country, and lodged in a wood adjacent to the place designed for the festivity---and by threats and menaces of destruction, attempted to deprive the inhabitants of the great privilege of enjoying themselves in innocent festivity. They appeared to be in numbers---but notwithstanding this, our patriots were determined to go on. The rebels threatened and expostulated; and at last, as the federal party would not accede to any one of their lawless demands they *requested* that one of the toasts to be given should be altered. As the alteration was not an essential one, the federal party, the friends to peace, gratified them in it. The rebels then went home, and the festivity went went on. We had a fine oration from the Rev. Mr. *Hitchcock*, a sumptuous entertainment, at a table above 900 feet in length, and full---at which 13 federal and patriotic toasts were drank. In short we quaffed the full cup of pleasure, and our cannon communicated it to the world.

On Thursday last a number of young boys being bathing in the pond near the forge, in this town, CHARLES BURRALL SMITH; an amiable and engaging child, aged seven years, son of Noah Smith, Esq; by venturing into deep water, was unfortunately drowned. The body was found in a few minutes after the unfortunate event and great exertions made to restore life, but to no effect.

TAKE NOTICE.

Any articles in the printing or book binding business, paid for RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Bennington, and two pence per pound allowed for those that are clean and good.——English or West-India Goods, exchanged for RAGS, by James Caldwell, & Co. at their Store in Manchester, who have for sale, Webster's Grammatical Institute. first Part, with a compendium of the second: A late edition, with important additions & amendments. Likewise the Œconomy of Human Life, a valuable book, lately printed in Bennington, and introduced into most of the schools in the southern parts of this State

Whereas the honorable General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session in Newbury, in October 1787 did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the gore of Medway, in the county of Rutland (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building bridges and making roads in said gore: The same being committed to me to collect; these are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners in said Medway, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 12th day of November next, or so much of their land as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Gove, in Rutland, in said said county, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day.

JOHN GOVE, Collector.

Rutland, June 10, 1788. 1B7

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to those gentlemen who have been so generous as to facilitate his plan of making a map of the state by forwarding their returns, which will enable him shortly to complete the work. He would be greatly obliged if those gentlemen who have not made returns, would, as soon as possible, forward them, and answer as many of the queries as they think consistent. He will be obliged if in the drafts they will mention the degrees and distance, and notice where the lines of other towns or gores strike or intersect. As it is the intention of the subscriber to be as accurate as possible, and to embellish the map with the rivers, streams, &c. as they naturally run, those towns which do not make returns will appear bare and under comparative disadvantages.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

July 28, 1788. 9 1

Ran away from the subscriber, in GUILFORD, on the night of the 16th of July last, an apprentice boy, named Otis Daggett, in the 15th year of his age. All persons are forbid harboring or concealing said runaway as they would avoid the penalty of the law. Whoever will return him shall receive six pence reward.

ABIJAH ROGERS.

Guilford, July 24, 1788. 9 1

Regimental ORDERS, for the second regiment in the first Brigade of Militia in Vermont.

Whereas THADDEUS MUNSON, Adjutant of said regiment, hath heretofore and still doth neglect his duty as Adjutant: By authority in me vested, by the laws of the State, I do hereby discharge him the said THADEUS MUNSON from said office; and I hereby appoint Doctor Abel Allis, to succeed him as Adjutant of said regiment, and all officers and soldiers are hereby ordered and directed to obey him the said Abel Allis as Adjutant.

Given under my hand, in Sunderland, this 24th day of July, 1788.

GIDEON BROWNSON, Colonel.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Washington, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont to warn a meeting of the proprietors and land holders. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land holders of said township, to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Burton, in said Washington on Tuesday the sixteenth day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk. 3, To see if the proprietors will raise a tax to pay the expence of cutting and clearing a county road in said Townshend, and do any other business that shall be thought necessary at said meeting.

ELISHA BURTON, Justice of Peace.

Norwich, July 8, 1788. 9W1

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont did at their session in October 1787, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Chittenden for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being committed to me to collect, these are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town that unless they pay the same to the subscriber agreeable to law, on or before the 20th day of November next, their lands will be sold at public vendue at the now dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd in said Chittenden, on said day, at nine o'clock in the morning.

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Dated Chittenden, June 23d. 1788. 9B1

THE proprietors of Killington, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two pounds five shillings on each right, granted by the proprietors for cutting and clearing a road through said town, checking each proprietor's right, and other incidental charges, as the law direct, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaiah Washburne, in said Killington, on the first Monday in September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber.—The names of the delinquent proprietors with the sum of two pounds five shillings due from each, unless otherwise marked, are as follows, viz.

David Heald	John Ringe
Zephaniah Heath	Daniel Peirce
Richard Nason	Daniel Ringe
Edward Upham	John Heath jun.
Archibald Campbell	

Benning Wentworth 2 rights,
Dan Wentworth 33s. 9d.
Ichabod How 33s
Sampson Shear 33s. 9d.
Ephraim Dennitt 22s. 6d.
Samuel Gibion 22s. 6d.
James Stoodley 33s. 9d.
Nathan Peirce 35s.
John Dennit 33s. 9d.
William E. Tredwell 35s.
John Dewing 32s.

PHINEHAS WILLIAMS, Collector.

Woodstock, July 14th, 1788. 9W11

THE proprietors of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors; they are therefore requested to meet at the house of Elias Keyes, in Stockbridge, in the said county, on the 8th day of September next, at seven o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2, To choose a proprietor's clerk. 3, To see if the proprietors will establish either of the plans of said township, if not, to see if they will agree to hold their lands by the surveyors minutes, which are recorded in the field book of said Rochester, 4, To see if said proprietors will lay out their undivided land, and agree to lay a tax to defrey the expence of said allotment and other necessary charges. 5, If the proprietors should find that they have not made their divisions according to law, then to see if they will lay out a first division lot to each proprietor, legally; and do any other business that shall be thought necessary when met.

BENJAMIN EMMONS, Just. Peace.

Woodstock, July 28, 1788. 9B2

This day published,
And now ready for sale at this Office,
By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single,
The first part of Webster's,
GRAMATICAL INSTITUTE,
To which is added,
A short Intoduction to Grammar,
Being an abridgement of the Second Part of the Institute.

Bennington, August 4, 1788.

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their sessions in February 1787, granted a tax of one penny half-penny per acre, on all the land in Wardsbore' public lands excepted, for the purpose of making roads, &c. in said town, these are therefore to notify the land holders in said town, to pay their tax immediately, or so much of their land as will pay the same, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber in said Wardsborough, on the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay the same with costs.

JOHN JONES, Collector.

July 17, 1788. 9B1

THE proprietors of Groton, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid their tax of seventeen shillings and nine pence, voted upon each right by the said proprietors, at their legal meeting holden at house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on the sixth of May, 1788, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell, in said Newbury, on Monday the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.—The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Nathaniel Douglas,	Caleb Smith
Aaron Horsford	Thomas Jewett
Joseph Haskell	Hezekiah Hutchinson
Gideon Spencer	Jonathan Fassett
Asa Douglass	John Fassett, jun,
Thomas Tolman	Samuel Robertson
Ebenezer Tolman	Abra. Vanderburgh
Thomas Tolman, jun	Lovinus Vanderburgh
Joseph Fairbank	Benjamin Fay
John Paine, jun.	William Dyre
Elijah King	Peter Wright
Joshua Staunton	Jonathan Child
Daniel M'Arthur	Natl. Tisdale Payne
Benjamin Wallworth	Heber Allen
John Stewart	Paul Dewey
Nehemiah Lovewell	David Bebee, jun.
Neh. Lovewell jun.	Moses Robinson
Elijah Galusha	David Fassett
Noah Chittenden	David Bebee
Shadrach Hathaway	Samuel Compstock
Jedediah Hyde	Jabez Bingham
Lemuel Bradley	Mabel Mitchell
Asa Burnham	Ebenezer Wallace
Isaac Andrews	Robert Lovewell
Isaac Andrews jun.	Thomas Butterfield
Roswell Andrews	Polly Fay
Ethan Allen	Benjamin Wray
Joshua Webb	Joseph Fay 2 rights
John Sibbley	John Strong
John Knickerbacker	John Saplin
Leonard Robertson	Jonathan Arnold
John C. Williams	Ephraim Bailey
Benjamin Sumner	Lyman Potter
John Sill	Olive Ashley,
Samuel Lathrop	Jonathan Hunt
Robert Johnston.	Mary Bingham
Samuel Elmore	

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Collector.

Newbury, July 2, 1788. 9W1

(MONDAY, *August* 18, 1788.) THE (Numb. 12 of Vol. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,----We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

Political Recorder.

When Lord Charles Grenville Montague raised his regiment in Southcarolina, during the late war, to induce Gen. Moultrie to accept of the command, and enter the British service, he wrote the following letter:

Sir, March 12, 1781.

A SINCERE wish to promote what may be to your advantage, induces me now to write. The freedom with which we have often conversed, makes me hope you will not take amiss what I say.

My own principles respecting the commencement of this unfortunate war, are well known to you; of course you can also conceive what I mention is of friendship.——You have now fought bravely in the cause of your country for many years, and, in my opinion fulfilled the duty every individual owes it; You have had your share of hardships and difficulties; and if the contest is still to be continued, younger hands should now take the tour from you. You have now a fair opening of quitting that service with honor & reputation to yourself, by going to Jamaica with me. The world will readily attribute it to the kind friendship that has subsisted between us, and, by quitting this country for a short time, you will avoid any disagreeable conversation, and might return at your own leisure, to take possession of your estates for yourself and family. The regiment I am going with, I am to command; the only proof I can give you of my sincerity is, that I will quit that command to you with pleasure, and serve under you. I earnestly wish I could be the instrument to effect what I propose, as I think it would be a great means towards promoting that reconciliation we all wish for. A thousand circumstances concur to make this a proper period for you to embrace; our old acquaintance, my having been formerly governor in this province, the interest I have with the present commander, &c.

I give you my honor what I write is entirely unknown to the commander, or any one else, and so shall your answer be if you favor me with one.

Your's sincerely,

CHARLES MONTAGUE.

To brigadier gen. Moultrie.

ANSWER.

Haddrel's point, March 12, 1781.

My lord,

I Received yours this morning. I thank you for your wish to promote my advantage, but am much surprised at your proposition. I flattered myself I stood in a more favorable light with you. I shall write with the same freedom with which we used to converse, and doubt not you will receive it with the same candor. I have often heard you express your sentiments respecting this unfortunate war, when you tho't the Americans injured; but am now astonished to find you taking an active part against them; tho' not fighting particularly on the continent, yet the seducing their soldiers away, to enlist in the British service, is nearly similar.

My lord, you are pleased to compliment me with having fou't bravely in my country's cause for many years, and, in your opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it: but I differ widely with you in thinking that I have discharged my duty to my country, while it is still deluged in blood and overrun by British troops, who exercise the most savage cruelties. When I entered into this contest, I did it with the most mature deliberation, with a determined resolution to risk my life and fortune in the cause. The hardships I have gone through, I look upon with the greatest pleasure and honor to myself. I shall continue to go on as I have begun, that my example may encourage the youths of America, to step forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now, and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honor and reputation to myself, by going with you to Jamaica. Good God! is it possible that such an idea could arise in the breast of a man of honor? I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard for my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonorable proposals. Would you wish to have that man, whom you honored with your friendship, play the traitor? Surely not.——You say, by quitting this country for a time, I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take possession of my estates for myself and family; but have forgot to tell me how I am to get rid of an injured, honest heart, and where to hide myself from myself. Could I be guilty of so much baseness, I should hate myself and shun mankind. This would be a fatal exchange for my present situation, with an easy and approving conscience, of having done my duty, and conducted myself as a man of honor.

My lord, I am sorry to observe, that I feel your friendship much abated, or you would not endeavor to prevail upon me to act so base a part. You earnestly wish you could bring it about, as you think it will be the means of bringing about that reconciliation we all wish for. I wish for a reconciliation as much as any man, but only upon honorable terms. The re-possessing my estates, the offer of the command of your regiment, and the honor you propose of serving under me, are paltry considerations to the loss of reputation. No, not the fee simple of that valuable island of Jamaica, should induce me to part with my integrity.

My lord, as you have made one proposal, give me leave to make another, which will be more honorable to us both. As you have an interest with your commanders, I would have you propose the withdrawing the British troops from the continent of America, allowing independence, and propose a peace. This being done, I will use my interest with my commanders to accept of the terms, and allow Greatbritain a free trade with America.

My lord, I could make one more proposal; but my situation, as a prisoner, circumscribes me within certain bounds, I must, therefore, conclude with allowing you the free liberty to make what use of this you may think proper. Think better of me.——I am, my lord, your lordship's most humble servant,

WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

To lord Charles Montague.

Foreign Affairs.

NEWYORK, July 31.

[*By the arrival of Capt. Boudinot, from London to this port, Captain Gilson, from London to Halifax, and Capt. Cunningham, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, the following very interesting articles were received; by which, if the statements be genuine, serious consequences have and are about to result, in consequence of the late attempts to reduce the rigours of the government of France.*]

LONDON, May 16.

THE Comte de Perigord, of one of the first families in France, and who commanded at Thoulouse, has been expelled the city on endeavouring to force the king's commands, and the gates of the town are kept shut upon him. Two regiments quartered there under his command are likewise drawn from the garrison, as the commandant did not chuse to expose them, knowing that so small a force would be totally insufficient. He has written to the court desiring a reinforcement of 10,000 men without which, it was his opinion that nothing could be effected.

In Britanny---a great part of the province is in actual rebellion. The commander at Rennes, has ordered the regiment of Soubise to march, but the troops refused and laid down their arms. He has likewise dispatched two couriers to Versailles, fearing, from the state of the province that one might miscarry, desiring an immediate supply of troops.

On the 12th and 13th instant a large body of troops, both horse and foot, with a prodigious number of general and other officers were met marching in great haste from Paris towards Bourdeaux. The road was covered with carriages of every description, and appeared a scene of much confusion.

The king's order of the 8th was to be put in force there the 15th instant, and it is imagined they will be resisted in the same manner as at Thoulouse.

In Paris---the people are more quiet, but it is only because of the large body of troops in its vicinity. They have been dispersed with much circumspection in every quarter of the town for fear of any tumult.

At Versailles---where the king is, the place is surrounded by a double sentry of guards and some additional regiments are posted in the neighborhood.

Besides the resolution of the Parliament of Paris of the 9th inst. not to accept of any seat in the Court Plenniere, the Grand Chambre of Parliament, and several Peers, have refused giving their assistance at it; and they have declared further, that no power shall oblige them to it, as the existence of the Court is a violation of their privileges.

His Majesty was to declare his further intention last Thursday.

The attempt of this revolution and the circumstances attending it, which we already know of make it not altogether dissimilar to what happened in America at the beginning of the troubles there. We thought the terror of the British arms would make every thing subservient, to them and bear down all resistance. But is it with the French Monarch whose will, in latter periods, has always been a law.

By the assistance which the French afforded in America, and the consequent freedom of the country, imbibed a spirit of liberty into their minds and habits of opinion, which all the influence and prepossession of their government have not been able to eradicate. The present resistance of their King will be a salutary warning to monarchial governments in what manner they affect

assistance in making people free, at the same time, that the very spirit of their government is to keep their own subjects in a state of bondage.

May 27.

Authentic advices from France, received yesterday, state, that the opposition to the king's orders advances so rapidly, and has already assumed so formidable a shape, as to give the most rational hope of his being able to rescue the country from the doom with which it was menaced.

At Bourdaux the orders were opposed without any public clamour. The protest was entered with great firmness; and the assembly are so unanimously fixed in their opposition, as to give confidence to the province that they will act as they ought.

In Bretagne a measure of exemplary spirit has been almost unanimously taken. The Noblesse have made a solemn resolution, that any person of that province who shall accept of any office in the Court Pleniere, as devised by the king, shall be forever infamous, and incapable of holding any office, or enjoying any privilege of rank to which he might otherwise be entitled in that great province.

At Besancon an incident happened, which touched the sensibility of the citizens, and confirmed the resolution more than the most tumultuous uproar could have done. M. le Compr. de St. Vaux, the commandant, went to the assembly who were met to oppose the registry of the edict, while the house was surrounded by an indignant people. He went to this scene without guards, without assistance of any kind, and having ordered the king's arrest to be read, he burst into tears, and left the assembly.

Every province of France, and every court concur in the opposition. Even the Chatelet protested against the orders, and the edict was enregistered by force.

The consequence of this begins to manifest itself. We have good authority for saying, that a negociation is actually begun between the court and the leaders of the opposition, to give to France, what it always claimed, but never truly enjoyed, an independant representation in the Cour Pleniers. The outline of the plan has transpired, and its aspect is good, though undoubtedly like all other compacts, where the strength of the parties are not equal, it is defective in reciprocity. According to this scheme, the house of representatives would consist of about 200, and it would be composed of the following bodies.

The princes of the blood royal, } Of eight.
The dukes & peers. }
Le ministers principal in virtue of office.
.....des affairs etrangers, ditto.
.....de la maison du roi, ditto.
.....de la guerre, ditto.
.....de la marine, ditto.
Controleur general, ditto.
Garde des sceaux, ditto
Grand chamberlain, ditto.
.....Ecuyer, ditto.
.....Maitre de la maison du roi, ditto.
The 18th archbishops to choose four of the body to represent them.
The 118 bishops to choose ten.
The marechals to choose four.
The knights de St. Esprit to choose eight.
The provincial assemblies each two members.
The provincial parliaments each two.
The counsellors d'etat d'pec, in all two.
.....de rope, two
Maitres des requetes, four.

The Parisian ordonnance on the administration of public justice, pronounced by M le Grades des Sceaux, consisted of sixty-one articles.

At Dijon a protest has been entered against all the late proceedings of the French King.

On the 9th instant, for the first time, the court Pliniere was held by his majesty at Paris.

The parliament that was banished to Liburne, have protested very vehemently against the French King's proceedings.

The letters addressed to the French King, by the different peers of France, mention his late proceedings, "as a total subversion of the established constitution!"

A letter from Rouen in France says that the members of the parliament are made prisoners in their own houses, a centinel being placed at each of their doors. No person is allowed to go in without being first examined, and suspicious persons are searched.

The two great commercial houses, whose stoppage has occasioned so much distress in the capital and ellewhere, have, after a laborious application to their respective concerns, settled matters in the following manner; one of them offers 15s. in the pound at stated periods, which it is thought the creditors will not hesitate to accept, rather than take out a statute of bankruptcy; to the other the creditors have agreed to grant a letter of licence for two years, it appearing upon minute investigation that theere is a considerable surplus in their favor.

Saturday arrived the mail from Holland, by which we learn, that Duke Louis of Brunswick died suddenly on the 12th of this month, at his palace at Eysenach, in the 70th year of his age; and that the disturbances still continue at Bretange, to such a degree, that the bishop of Rennah arrived himself in the night of the 8th, express at Versailles, to communicate the news to his most Christian Majesty. The good bishop had travelled with such expedition, that he had performed the journey from Renaes on horse back, in thirty hours.

Sentimental Miscellany.

The SUPPER.

A SHOE coming loose from the fore-foot of the thill-horse, at the beginning of the ascent of mount *Taurira*, the postillion dismounted, twisted the shoe off, and put it in his pocket: as the ascent was of five or six miles, and that horse our main dependance, I made a point of having the shoe fastened on again, as well as we could; but the postillion had thrown away the nails, and the hammar in the chaise-box, being of no great use without them, I submitted to go on.

He had not mounted half a mile higher, when coming to a flinty piece of road, the poor devil lost another shoe, and from off his other forefoot. I then got out of the chaise in good earnest; and seeing a house about a quarter of a mile to the left hand, with a great deal to do, I prevailed upon the postillion to turn up to it. The look of the house, and of every thing about it, as we drew nearer, soon reconciled me to the disaster. It was a little farm house surrounded with about twenty acres of vineyard, about as much corn--and close to the house, on one side, was a *potagerie* of an acre and a half full of every thing which could make plenty in a *French* peasant's house--and on the other side was a little wood which furnished wherewithal to dress it. It was about eight in the evening when I got to the house--so I left the postillion to manage his point as he could--and for mine, I walked directly into the house.

The family consisted of an old grey-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in law, and their several wives, and a joyous genealogy out of them.

They were all sitting down together to their lentil-soup; a large wheaten loaf was in the middle of the table; and a flaggon of wine at each end of it promised joy through the stages of the repast--'twas a feast of love.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful cordiality would have me sit down at the table, my heart was sit down the moment I entered the room; so I sat down at once like a son of the family; and to invest myself in the character as speedily as I could, I instantly borrowed the old man's knife, and taking up the loaf, cut myself a hearty luncheon; and as I did it I saw a testimony in every eye, not only of an honest welcome, but of a welcome mixed with thanks that I had not seem'd to doubt it.

Was it this, or tell me, Nature, what else it was that made this morsel so sweet--and to what magic I owe it, that the draught I took of their flaggon was so delicious with it, that they remain upon my palate to this hour?

If the supper was to my taste--the grace which followed was much more so.

The GRACE.

WHEN supper was over, the old man gave a knock on the table with the haft of his knife, to bid them prepare for the dance--the moment the signal was given, the women and girls ran altogether into the back apartment to tie up their hair, and the young men to the door to wash their faces, and change their *jabots*: and in three minutes every soul was ready upon a little *esplanade* before the house to begin--The old man and his wife came out last, and placing me betwixt them, sat down upon a sopha of turf by the door.

The old man had some fifty years ago been no mean performer upon the *vielle*; and, at the age he was then of, touched it well enough for the purpose. His wife sung now and then a little to the tune, then intermitted; and joined her old man again, as their children and grandchildren danced before them.

It was not till the middle of the second dance, when for some pauses in the movement wherein they all seemed to look up, I fancied I could distinguish an elevation of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jolity. In a word, I thought I beheld *Religion* mixing in the dance--but as I had never seen her so engaged, I should have looked upon it now as one of the illusions of an imagination which is eternally misleading me, had not the old man, as soon as the dance ended, said that this was their constant way: and that all his life long, he had made it a rule, after supper was over, to call out his family to dance and rejoice; believing, he said, that a cheerful & contented mind was the best sort of thanks to heaven that an illiterate peasant could pay.--Or a learned prelate either, said I.

Farmer's Monitor.

FOR THE FARMERS.

IT has been remarked, that the American sheep yield much less wool than the sheep of Britain, France, and Spain. This is owing to the length of our winters, and the quantity of snow on the ground preventing their picking up as much nourishment as the sheep in Europe; hence they drop their wool, from mere weakness during the winter and spring. To prevent this, a farmer of long experience has found half a gill of Indian corn, given every day to each sheep, to be extremely useful. It strengthens the sheep; by which means the quantity of wool is increased, as well as retained until the time of sheering, to the great emolument of the Farmer.

Political Miscellany.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

Mr. Russell,

TO help you form an idea of what materials the United States have, for making a great and powerful empire--that pleasing idea to every patriot--I send you an accurate calculation, made from actual measurement of the best maps, by the geographer of the United States--of the number of acres of water in some of the western inland oceans, within the territory of the United States.

	Acres.
In Lake Superior,	21,952 780
Lake of the Woods,	1,333.800
Lake Rain,	165.200
Red Lake,	551,000
Lake Michigard,	10,368 000
Bay Puen,	1,216,000

	Acres.
Lake Huron,	5,009,920
Lake Sinclair,	89,5,000
Lake Erie,	2,662,800
Lake Ontario,	2,390,000

When the vast extent of the first-mentioned of those Archipelagos is brought into view, we shall not think that our M'Fingal has made much use of his licence as a poet, in the following lines--- when speaking of Britain, he says.

"Its small extention long supply'd
By vast immensity of pride :---
So small, that had it found a station
In this new world at first creation :
Or were by justice doom'd to suffer,
And for its crimes transported over,
We'd find full room for't in Lake Eri, or
That larger water-pond Superior :
Where North, on margin taking stand,
Would not see shore from either strand."

I wish friend Russell, the citizens of independant America, would assert and feel their importance in the scale of nations. The Briton will tell you with pride and exultation, that "Briton governs with a nod - and deals down vengeance like a God." So also with the subjects of other kingdoms : the seamen of the former have almost sung themselves into invincibility : but notwithstanding this, we can boast, and make them feel the truth of it too : as our townsmen sings, that:

"E'en the tall mast, that bears their flag on high,
Grew on our soil, and ripen'd in our sky."

It is the duty of those who have leisure, to impress on the minds of Americans these ideas : you will therefore hear from me again, on the subject. Yours, &c.

KENT.

Moralic.

MANKIND are generally willing to lay claim to a most exalted and dignified rank in the scale of being ; they consider themselves as the lords of the lower creation, and suppose that all subordinate creatures were created for their use.

——Ask for what end the heavenly bodies shine—
—Earth for whose use ? ——
MAN answers—"'Tis for mine :
"For me kind nature wakes her genial pow'r,
Suckles each herb, and spreads out ev'ry flow'r ;
Annual for me the grape, the rose renew
The juice nectarious and the balmy dew ;
For me, the mine a thousand treasures brings ;
For me, health gushes from a thousand springs ;
Seas roll to waft me, suns to light me rise,
My footstool earth, my canopy the skies."

—*Here let us pause* —— *Is this the language of mankind? Was all nature created subservient to their happiness? What returns of gratitude are then due to the God of nature, the creator of all these things? But this is not all ; provision is not only made for our happiness in this life, but futurity is full of pleasures prepared for man ; but notwithstanding all that has been done to promote our felicity, we are so ungrateful as to refuse happiness : Instead of performing those duties which are necessarily connected with our present and future happiness, we pursue those practices which tend directly to make us miserable. Is this acting according to the boasted dignity of man? surely no. Would mankind act up to their native dignity, every species of vice and dissipation would be driven from the earth, and every virtue shine forth in all our actions with a distinguished lustre. To act up to the dignity of man, considered as a rational and moral being, is to be virtuous ; the consequence of which will be happiness here and hereafter : Therefore, while vice and immorality are our distinguishing characteristicks, we must acknowledge with a blush, that, "The gold is become dim, and the most fine gold changed."*

American Occurrences.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, *August* 5.

It was yesterday resolved in Congress, that the first meeting of the Congress, under the New Constitution should be at "BALTIMORE.

On this question there were thirteen States present ; --Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia: voted in the *affirmative* ; ——New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, in the *negative*.

ALBANY, *August* 4.

On Saturday, the 26th ult. as Mr. *Henry Hart*, of Fort-Edward (formerly of this city, merchant) was removing some lumber from below his sawmill, the water (which at that time was rising very fast) burst open the water-gate of the said mill, and came with such impetuosity, that before he had time to extricate himself he was hurried away by the current, and embosomed in a watery grave.

Elizabethtown, *July* 25.

From a London paper of April 23.

A private letter from Hasse Cassel relates the following anecdote. —The Landgrave, exercising one of his regiments, was displeased with a Captain and caned him ; the officer struck the spontoon on the earth, and went home ; the Landgrave reflecting on what he had done, sent a Colonel's commission to the captain in about an hour after, which the captain received with much coolness, and said, "I will wait on the Landgrave myself to thank him."—— Soon after he arrived, he said, "Sir, I do not come to thank you ; I stand in no need of your favor ; I despise it ; because you have taken my honor from me, which to me is more precious than life ;" at that instant he drew forth a pistol, and firing it through the window, said, "this was designed for you, sir, were you not my Sovreign Prince," then took out a second and shot himself in the presence of the landgravel the Landgrave ordered the corpse to be thrown out at the window, and commanded it be intered by the common hangman which on the continent is the greatest mark of infamy ; however, his orders were not obeyed, for the whole garrison became so mutinous, that the Landgrave was under the necessity of ordering the officer to be buried with all military honors.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 18.

We hear from Rhode-Island, that the executive of that state will in a short period convene the legislature thereof, for the purpose of calling a convention for considering the proposed constitution. The weight in the federal senate of Rhode-Island, will be as great as that of the largest state---to preserve the proper *balance of power* in the national government, it will be expedient that Rhode-Island, as well as Vermont, should accede to the new confederation.

A gentleman of information from North-Carolina, informs that he left that state since its convention was in session——and that he had such information from several gentlemen belonging to the convention, as warranted him to assert, that a few days would give us the pleasing information of that state's having ADOPTED the CONSTITUTION.

Extract from the Journal of Congress.

Friday, July 25, 1788.

Resolved, that the secretary at war direct the detachment of troops marching to the westward to rendezvous at Easton, in Pennsylvania, and from thence march into the county of Luzerne, for quelling the disturbances in that county, provided the executive council of Pennsylvania shall find the assistance of those troops necessary ; provided also, that the said troops shall not be delayed in their march to the Ohio more than two weeks.

The account of the proceedings on Friday last, in commemoration of the 16th of August, 1777, will be in the supplement to this day's paper, which will be published to-morrow.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 25.

"Last Wednesday night came on the severest storm ever experienced here at this season of the year. The winh at E. N. E. blew with unabated fury (accompanied with heavy rain) for upwards of 12 hours, which occasioned such an inundation of the sea, as produced a scene not to be described.

An ELEGY on the death of CHARLES BURRALL SMITH, presented to NOAH SMITH, Esq; and his Lady, by a sympathizing friend.

HOW sad were the hours have past,
Since the terrible tidings I knew,
That BURRALL had breathed his last ;
That my first-born had bid me adieu.

My soul with the tidings oppress,
Sank deep in despondence and woe,
Too weighty my heart for my breast,
Till tears were permitted to flow.

Yet scarce were those dried which I shed,
Since LAURA* was borne from my sight,
Since my daughter consign'd to the dead,
Has ceased mine eyes to delight.

* An only daughter who died April 7, 1787, after three days illness.

O Death ! strange mysterious power,
When age and distress court thine aid,
And pine for thy visiting hour,
Why shouldst thou my infants invade ?

Why fly from the prayer of despair,
From the wretch would have welcom'd thy dart,
To seize the dear innocent pair,
The joy the delight of my heart ?

What transports of joy and delight,
I felt from the day of their birth,
I have lost them, and darker than night,
Are the sicklied comforts of earth.

The gloom of my soul has deform'd
Each scene that was pleasing before,
Grim death has his errand perform'd,
My LAURA, and BURRALL's no more.

When my infants were safe in my arms,
I fancy'd my bliss was secure,
With transport I dwelt on their charms,
Alas ! shall I view them no more.

Yes ! yes ! in the hours of my rest,
When my troubles are lulled to repose,
The infants shall cling to my breast,
And their charms in full lustre disclose.

Eternal unspeakable love;
That calls us his dealings to view,
Shall teach us each scene to improve,
Its justice and usefulness shew.

Too deep for the tho't are his ways;
His purposes who can divine ?
So teach us to number our days,
That wisdom unclouded may shine.

Dear Sir,

WE just received your very poetic Elegy occasioned by the death of our son.—The perusal of it revived all those feelings, and we forgot ourselves in grief. This world affords no alleviation equal to the sympathetic consolations of our friends.

"We have lost them & darker than night;
"Are the sicklied comforts of earth."

What avails an empty world, hung with scenery that is calculated to disappoint ? Our pursuits of happiness when centred on earthly objects, never succeed us : How important is it, then, to pursue objects of a different nature : To attune our hearts to the divine will, and to fix a relish in our souls for genuine Religion, is an object worth our attention ; in this, our highest interest is united with the most refined happiness. A person whose heart is thus attuned, and whose relish is thus fixed, could resign the dearest child to the pleasure of Heaven without murmuring.

Yours,

N. SMITH.

To the author of the foregoing Poem.

Whereas my wife Mary, on the night of the eleventh instant eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, and refuses to cohabit with me ; all persons are hereby strictly forbidden to credit her on my account ; I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Reuben Seelye.

Williamstown, August 12, 1788. 2 4

These are to notify the proprietors of the town of Concord in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, that their meeting held by adjournment the twenty-sixth day of December, 1787, stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of September next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the house of lieutenant Samuel Taylor, in Rockingham.

Jonathan Holten, *Pro. Clerk.*

Rockingham, July 25, 1788. 2 4

Whereas the legislature of this state, at their session at Newbury, in October last, did grant a tax of one penny half penny upon the acre, on all the lands in Hinesburg, county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town ; these are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners in said Hinesburg, to pay said tax, to me the subscriber, by the third day of January next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal costs, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber in said Hinesburg, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

George McEuen, *Coll.*

Hinesburg, July 18, 1788. 2 4

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Washington, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont to warn a meeting of the proprietors and land holders. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land holders of said township, to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Burton, in said Washington on Tuesday the sixteenth day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will raise a tax to pay the expence of cutting and clearing a county road in said Townshend, and do any other business that shall be thought necessary at said meeting.

ELISHA BURTON, Justice of Peace.
Norwich, July 8. 1788. 9W1

Regimental ORDERS, for the second regiment in the first Brigade of Militia in Vermont.

Whereas THADDEUS MUNSON, Adjutant of said regiment, hath heretofore and still doth neglect his duty as Adjutant: By authority in me vested by the laws of the State, I do hereby discharge him the said THADEUS MUNSON from said office; and I hereby appoint Doctor Abel Allis, to succeed him as Adjutant of said regiment, and all officers and soldiers are hereby ordered and directed to obey him the said Abel Allis as Adjutant.

Given under my hand, in Sunderland, this 24th day of July 1788.
GIDEON BROWNSON, Colonel.

Ran away from the subscriber, in GUILFORD, on the night of the 16th of July last, an apprentice boy, named Otis Daggatt, in the 15th year of his age. All persons are forbid harboring or concealing said runaway as they would avoid the penalty of the law. Whoever will return him shall receive six pence reward.

ABIJAH ROGERS.
Guilford, July 24, 1788. 9 1

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to those gentlemen who have been so generous as to facilitate his plan of making a map of the state by forwarding their returns, which will enable him shortly to complete the work. He would be greatly obliged if those gentlemen who have not made returns, would, as soon as possible, forward them, and answer as many of the queries as they think confident. He will be obliged if in the [illegible] they will mention the degrees and [illegible], and notice where the lines of other towns or gores strike or intersect. As it is the intention of the subscriber to be as accurate as possible, and to embellish the map with the rivers, streams, &c as they may run, those towns which do not make returns will appear bare and under comparative disadvantages.

WILLIAM BLODGET.
July 28, 1788 9 1

THE proprietors of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors; they are therefore requested to meet at the house of Elias Keyes, in Stockbridge, in the said county on the 8th day of September next, at seven o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish either of the plans of said township, if not, to see if they will agree to hold their lands by the surveyors minutes, which are recorded in the field book of said Rochester. 4. To see if said proprietors will lay out their undivided land, and agree to lay a tax to defray the expence of said allotment and other necessary charges. 5. If the proprietors should find that they have not made their divisions according to law, then to see if they will lay out a first division lot to each proprietor, legally; or do any other business that shall be thought necessary when met.

BENJAMIN EMMONS, Just. Peace.
Woodstock, July 28, 1788. 6B2

THE proprietors of Killington, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two pounds five shillings on each right, granted by the proprietors for cutting and clearing a road through said town, checking each proprietor's right, and other incidental charges, as the law directs, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaiah Washburne, in said Killington, on the first Monday in September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber.—The names of the delinquent *proprietors with the sum of two pounds five* shillings due from each, unless otherwise marked, are as follows, viz.

David Heald	John Ringe
Zephaniah Heath	Daniel Peirce
Richard Nason	Daniel Ringe
Edward Upham	John Heath jun.

Archibald Campbell
Benning Wentworth 2 rights,
Dan Wentworth 33s. 9d.
Ichabod How 33s.
Sampson Shea 33s. 9d.
Ephraim Dennit 22. 6d.
Samuel Gibson 22s. 6d.
James Stoodley 33s. 9d.
Nathan Peirce 35s.
John Dennit 33s. 9d.
William E. Tredwell 35s.
John Dawing 32s.

PHINEHAS WILLIAMS, Collector.
Woodstock, July 11th 1788. 9W11

TAKE NOTICE.

Any articles in the printing or book binding business, paid for RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Bennington, and two pence per pound allowed for those that are clean and good.——English or West India Goods, exchanged for RAGS, by James Cadwell, & Co. at their Store in Manchester, who have for sale, Webster's Grammatical Institute, first Part, with a compendium of the second: A late edition, with important additions & amendments. Likewise the Œconomy of Human Life, a valuable book, lately printed in Bennington, and introduced into most of the schools in the southern parts of this State

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Whereas the honorable General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session in Newbury, in October 1787 did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in [illegible] gore of Medway, in the county of Rutland (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building bridges and making roads in said gore: The same being committed to me to collect, to [illegible] hereby to notify all proprietors and [illegible] in said Medway to pay said [illegible] to the subscriber by the 12th day [illegible] or so much of their land [illegible] as will pay said tax and legal cost, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling [illegible] of John Gove, in Rutland, in said county, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day.

JOHN GOVE, Collector.
Rutland, June 10, 1788. 1B3

Proprietors of Hydespark, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal adjourn'd meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of John Fasset, Esq, in Cambridge, on the first of July, 1788, a tax of one shillings and six pence was granted by said proprietors, on each original right in said township, to defrey the expence of allotting the third division and other incidental charges, the proprietors are hereby requested, to pay said tax to the subscriber immediately or their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, Jun. Coll.
Pawlet, July 18, 1788. 9B1

Whereas the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their sessions in February 1787, granted a tax of one penny half-penny per acre, on all the land in Wardsboro' public lands excepted, for the purpose of making roads, &c. in said town, these are therefore to notify the land holders in said town, to pay their tax immediately, or so much of their land as will pay the same, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber in said Wardsborough, on the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay the same with costs.

JOHN JONES, Collector.
July 17, 1788. 9B1

THE proprietors of Groton, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid their tax of seventeen shillings and nine pence, voted upon each right by the said proprietors, at their legal meeting holden at house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on the sixth of May, 1788, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell, in said Newbury, on Monday the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.—The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Nathaniel Douglas,	Caleb Smith
Aaron Horsford	Thomas Jewett
Joseph Haskell	Hezekiah Hutchinson
Gideon Spencer	Jonathan Fasset
Asa Douglass	John Fasset, jun,
Thomas Tolman	Samuel Robertson
Ebenezer Tolman	Abm. Vanderburgh
Thomas Tolman, jun	Levinus Vanderburgh
Joseph Fairbank	Benjamin Fay
John Paine, jun.	William Dyre
Elijah King	Peter Wright
Joshua Staunton	Jonathan Child
Daniel M'Arthur	Natl. Tisdale Payne
Benjamin Wallsworth	Heber Allen
John Stewart	Paul Dewey
Nehemiah Lovewell	David Baboo, jun.
Neh Lovewell jun.	Moses Robinson
Elijah Galusha	David Fassett
Noah Chittendon	David Baboo
Shadrach Hatheway	Samuel Compstock
Jonediah Hyde	Jabez Bingham
Lemuel Bradley	Mabel Mitchell
Asa Burnham	Ebenezer Wallace
Isaac Andrews	Robert Lovewell
Isaac Andrews jun.	Thomas Butterfield
Roswell Andrews	Patty Fay
Ethan Allen	Benjamin Wray
Joshua Webb	Joseph Fay 2 rights
John Sibbley	John Strong
John Knickerbocker	John Soolin
Leonard Robertson	Jonathan Arnold
John C. Williams	Ephraim Bailey
Benjamin Sumner	Lyman Potter
John Gill	Olive Ashley,
Samuel Lathrop	Jonathan Hunt
Robert Johnston.	Mary Bingham
Samuel Elmore	

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Collector.
Newbury, July 2, 1788, 9W1

UNITED STATES
In CONGRESS *Assembled*
May 8th, 1788.

ON *a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington.*

Resolved, *That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.*

Ordered, *That the commissioners of accounts for the Quater Masters'. Commissaries' Hospital, Marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments, who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date; and that this order be published in the several States for the period above mentioned,*

Resolved, *That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums. for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of the commission, they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.*

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Jonathan Burral was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-masters and commissioner's departments; and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the hospital, marine and cloathier's departments.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.
4 20

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont did at their session in October 1787, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Chittenden for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being committed to me to collect, these are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town that unless they pay the same to the subscriber agreeable to law, on or before the 20th day of November next, their lands will be sold at public vendue at the new dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd in said Chittenden, on said day, at nine o'clock in the morning.

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.
Dated Chittenden, June 23d. 1788. 9B1

Application having been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fairhaven, in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, to warn the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling house of Silas Safford, innholder in said town, on the 4th day of Sept. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon then and there to transact the following business. First, Choose a moderator, proprietor's clerk and treasurer. 2. A committee to audit the accounts of the propriety. 3. To see if the proprietors will vote another division of lots in said township. 4. To see if the proprietors will take measures to resurvey the lots laid out in order to their being established by certain bounds on plan to be made thereof and returned to the proprietors in a future meeting, and raise money for the cost thereof, also to do any other business that shall be then found necessary.

These are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the time and place abovementioned, for the aforesaid purposes.

SILAS SAFFORD, Just. Peace.
Fairhaven, June 20, 1788. 9B1

This day published,
And now ready for sale at this Office.
By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single,
The first part of Webster's,
GRAMATICAL INSTITUTE.
To which is added,
A short Introduction to Grammar.
Being an abridgment of the second
Part of the institute.
Bennington, Aug. 4, 1788.

The proprietors of Maidstone and Wenlock, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting for said Wenlock, held July 7. 1788, there was a tax of two pounds lawful money granted on each original right, to defrey the expence of lotting out the town, for paying agents and other intervening charges. Also at a legal meeting of the proprietors of Maidstone, holden July 8, 1788, there was a tax of seven pounds three shillings and one penny granted on each original right, which sum includes all former taxes, and three pounds two shillings and nine pence, on each setlers right to defrey the expence which has accrued, for laying out the first and second divisions, clearing, bridging, and digging a road in said town and other intervening charges, and the same being committed to us the subscribers to collect, and if payment is not immediately made their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, of Brunswick, Collector for Wenlock.
JOHN RICH, of Maidstone, Collector for Maidstone.
Maidstone, July 9, 1788. 9W1

For Sale at the Printing Office.
Select Harmony,
By Mr. L A W.

B L A N K D E E D S,
And all other kinds of BLANKS,
Small BOOKS, &c.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
Vermont Gazette of Monday *August* 18, 1788.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 18.

FRIDAY last being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the 16th of August 1777, the day of Bennington Battle, its dawn was announced by the discharge of a cannon, by the artillery company under the command of Captain Harmon. At eleven o'clock the first regiment of militia of this State, commanded by Col. Joseph Safford, appeared under arms, and at twelve formed the hollow square to the north of the meeting house in the following manner, viz. the north end of the meeting house forming the south side of the square, where a stage was erected for the speakers appointed for the day; Captain Robinson's Light-horse on the right of the regiment formed the west side, Captain Safford and Burnham, with their light infantry, on the left, formed the east side & the battalion companies, with the artillery in the centre, formed the north-line of the square.

The procession advanced from the Vermont Arms to the meeting house in the following order, viz.

Captain Robinson's troop of Horse,
Captain's Safford and Burnham, with the Light Infantry,
Civil Officers of the State,
The Clergy,
President and Trustees of Clio Hall,
The Gentlemen appointed to speak upon the occasion,
Students of Clio-Hall,
Gentlemen Strangers,
Citizens and youth of the town.

When the procession began to move, eight cannon were discharged, one in honor of the day, and one in honor of France, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Prussia, Morocco, and the United States of America respectively. On their arrival at the meeting house, the Civil Officers, Trustees of Clio Hall, Students, &c. divided to the right and left and made way for the strangers, to place themselves on the seats previously provided in the front of the stage.

As many of the ladies and gentlemen of the singing school as could conveniently be seated on the stage, having taken their places, together with the instrumental performers, the exercises of the day were introduced by singing the following song, composed for the occasion by Mr. Haswell, set to music by Mr. Benham, tutor of the school.

Tune "FAIRFIELD."

WHILE Sol illumes the eastern skies,
Vermont thy plaudits yield,
See where thy rural swains arise,
And seek the emblazon'd field.

See Emulation's glowing fire
Their ardent bosoms swell,
Each soldier shews a warm desire
To fill his station well.

See, on the right, each gallant steed,
Swift rising to renown,
Such valour caus'd a BAUM* to bleed,
And sav'd the invaded town.

Upon the left, in martial pride
See the light corps display'd,
Order o'er all their ranks preside,
To grace the grand parade.

See in the centre of the line
The deep-mouth'd thunder's place,
Adds beauty to the whole design,
And most peculiar grace.

From right to left the martial ranks
In warlike pomp array'd.
Call loudly for their country's thanks,
And let those thanks be paid.

Ye fair, when virtue claims the lay,
Exalt your voices high,
Each hero in the field this day,
Would shield your charms or die.

* *The name of the Col. Commandant of the British detachment, who fell in the action, the remembrance of which this celebration was designed to perpetuate.*

Mr. MARSH, Rector of Clio-Hall, then delivered a very sensible and elegant Oration, adapted to the occasion, which obtained universal applause.

The Singers and instrumental performers then entertained the audience by singing the following Hymn. Composition and music as before mentioned.

Tune "WALLINGSFORD."

COLUMBIA rejoice,
Let Praises resound,
For mercies received
Each bosom should glow,
When tumult and bloodshed
Encompass us 'round,
Kind heaven in mercy
Defeated the foe.

He banish'd our fears,
And sav'd us from death,
When Howe and Burgoyne
Invaded the land;
Let joy and rejoicing
Enliven each breast,
While grateful we rev'rence
Jehovah's command.

When BAUM had advanc'd
In hostile parade
His conquering host
To Bennington's plains,
What swift emulation,
Our forces pervade,
What virtue and valour
Shines forth in our swains.

See FAY† breathe his last,
See WALBRIDGE expire,
See WARNER and CLARK,
Existence resign,
Ye virgins and matrons
Unite in the choir,
To honor their mem'ries
In strains most divine.

May virtue and worth
Our regions adorn,
Distinguish each class,
Each station delight,
True valour and wisdom
Shine forth as the morn
Till stars fade away, and
The SUN sets in night.

† *Messrs. John Fay, Henry Walbridge, Daniel Warner and Nathan Clark, respectable inhabitants of Bennington, who died in the cause of their country, August* 16, 1777.

If the harmony and regularity of the music, was exceeded by any thing upon the day, it was by the dignity and graceful appearance of the young ladies who honored the public exercises with their countenance and assistance on the stage.

Mr. Haswell concluded the public exercise by a poetic Oration, which did him honor and gave great satisfaction to a respectable audience.

The regiment then marched to the parade, where they were reviewed by the General, and performed the necessary evolutions of the day, with a degree of precision that did them great honor in the view of every spectator present.

The gentlemen of the Clergy and the speakers on the occasion, by invitation, then waited on the officers, at Mr. Hathaway's and partook of an elegant repast provided by them, on the occasion, where good sense, cheerfulness and festivity, kept "within the happy boundary that divides usefulness from excess."

By eight o'clock in the evening the troops had universally retired, nor was a single man of the whole observed to be inebriated, altho' liquor was generously presented to them universally, by their late worthy commander Col. Samuel Robinson, lately resigned, and the town was plentifully provided in every respect.

The behaviour of every soldier and citizen present, gave peculiar force to the following sentimental wish of the poetic Orator, expressed in his address to the regiment,

"But if at some far distant baleful day,
Insulting foes should urge you to the fray,
Then may the shades of heroes from above
Behold YOUR actions and YOUR deeds approve,
May the reflection fire each patriot's soul,
Our friends and fathers scorn'd a base controul,
May no intestine jar's your ranks divide,
Or stain the cause in which the heroes died.
But may their virtues on each soul descend
Fraught with fruition of the joys on high,
As dropt Elijah's mantle on his friend,
When Israel's chariot bore him to the sky"

CORNELIUS VILLEE,
ISAAC TICHENOR,
JOSEPH FAY. } Comm'tee.

August 18th, 1788.

Observations on TOLERATION.

IT is rightly said, that he who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to reign. But this maxim, He who knows not how to tolerate, knows not how to live: is no less important.

There ever were, in the world and in the church, different opinions, and they must be suffered in order to preserve peace among men, which is much better than a war, which would answer no purpose in order to establish among them an uniformity of sentiment, which is impossible. What matters uniformity, if men would learn to tolerate one another reciprocally, concerning the differences of their tastes and opinions? The Author of Nature has taken a delight in scattering diversity in his own works. There are not two faces alike in nature; so perhaps there are not two constitutions, or two minds alike. Nothing therefore is more consonant with reason than toleration in point of opinion. The same man, when old, judges not, taste not, as he did judge and taste when young. Now, shall we blame our children for not being as old as we?—Intolerance is the vice of the two parties: and an unreasonable zeal for one's own opinion, is what constitutes the party spirit.——There are, in different systems of religion, incomprehensibilities on all sides. Must then men cut one another throats, because some like one incomprehensibility better, and some another? What can avail truth, if not to be more happy in this life, and secure us future happiness? Can ever hatred and persecution be the means of pleasing a God of love and peace? If they cannot why do men cherish those principles, which lead them to consider themselves as the godly of the world, and all others whose ideas and notions do not perfectly coalesce with their's as vile abandoned, and proffligate of the earth.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

It appears from experiments made formerly in the state of Connecticut, that a bushel of sunflower seeds yields a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the seed at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty bushels of the seed. This oil is as mild as sweet oil, and is equally agreeable with sallads, & as a medicine. It may moreover be used with advantage in paints, varnishes and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country, it may always be procured and used in a *fresh* state.—The oil is pressed from the seed in the manner that cold drawn linsedoil is obtained from flaxseed, and with as little trouble. Sweet olive oil sells for *six shillings* a quart. Should the oil of Sunflower sell for two thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, supposing it to yield only forty bushel of the seed, will be 32l. a sum far beyond the product of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The seed is raised with very little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility. It may be gathered and shelled, fit for the extraction of the oil by women and children.

POMONA WINE.

BOIL two barrels of Cyder into one. Then strain it thro' sand placed in a vessel made like a lye tub, set it in a cool cellar, and after two years, it will be fit for use. If kept for three or four years, it is equal to Rhinish or Malaga wines, according to the quality of the cyder. It is a most agreable drink when mixed with water. Or, to each gallon of cyder add a pint of syrrup made of the juice of sweet apples.

From MERCURY'S CABINET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

If you think the following worthy a place in your paper, your inserting it may, perhaps, promp young companies to conduct themselves in a manner that shall gain the applause of the discerning.

THE other evening I happened to be a spectator where a large and respectable company of young gentlemen and ladies were assembled to spend the evening in a manner most agreeable to themselves, and I believe truly agreeable to every one present. The whole evening was spent in graceful dancing, innocent mirth, and convivial festivity. The nice decorum which distinguished the whole company, reflects the highest honor on its conductors, and merited the respectful imitation of older companies. Sociability here seemed to produce happiness itself. Harmony, sprightliness and refinement of manners shone in every face, and gentle modesty spread her alluring loveliness around the joyous room. In short the whole evening's entertainment denoted a refined taste for real and genuine politeness.

Love and politeness in each fair one's face,
Shone with peculiar dignity and grace;
No wanton conduct in their mein appear'd
But spotless decency her standard rear'd.
The fair discovered in each movement nice,
That true decorum's not of valued price.

CANDID OBSERVER.

Bennington, August 18, 1788.

This day published,
And now ready for sale at this Office.
By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single,
The first part of Webster's,
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE.
To which is added,
A short Intoduction to Grammar.
Being an abridgement of the Second Part of the Institute.
Bennington, August 4, 1788.

(MONDAY, August 25, 1788.) THE (Numb. 13. of Vol. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,----We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY *&c.*

The *SPECULATOR.* No. 27.

TO THE LADIES,

FEMALE *delicacy*, as my readers will readily infer from my frequently hinting at it, is a subject upon which my tho'ts delight to ruminate, and upon which I shall now attempt to form a speculation. And although I am conscious of being unequal to a task which requires so delicate a hand, such refinement of sentiment, and such purity of thought, as well as such elegance of language, yet my fair readers will forgive the attempt, when I assure them, that I wish for no higher satisfaction on this side heaven, than to notice their advancement in mental and moral as well as in external perfection, and to contribute to it; and to share in that happiness which such perfection will ensure to themselves and to the rest of the world.

It ill becomes him who is *born of a woman*, to speak degradingly of the sex. It less becomes *him*, who is not only born of a woman, but is indebted, in a considerable degree, to female attention and assiduity, to female conversation and example, and to female tenderness and delicacy, that his mind was early opened to intelligence, and his appetites and passions have been inured to controul; that his sentiments have been refined, his manners polish'd, his steps withheld from danger and directed to safety and wisdom, his bosom relieved of its cares, and his life illumined with pleasures. And least of all does it become *him* to disparage the sex, who, to these personal obligations can add his Philanthropy; who professes to be a friend of mankind; who knows the influence which *woman* has upon *man*, and the hand she has, or might have, in promoting the virtue and happiness of families, of larger communities, and of the world.

Our omnipotent Creator, whose wisdom and benignity shines conspicuous in all his works, has formed the female sex, if I may be indulged the expression, with a *delicate hand*. The slender texture of their bodies, the softness of their features, the tunefulness of their voices, the general placidness of their tempers and tenderness of their hearts, together with a similar niceness in their intellectual powers, denote a characteristick delicacy with which their education and employment, their sentiments and views, their conversation and behaviour, and ours with and towards them, should exactly correspond. So that my idea of female delicacy is complex and comprehensive. It includes whatever is delicate in the structure of their frames, in the faculties of their minds, in the disposition of their hearts, in their sentiments, in their tastes, in their words and in their actions. But while it excludes not that delicacy in their bodies or minds which is merely natural, it regards principally that which is acquired; which is the effect of culture and education; which results from an early and assiduous care to preserve and establish the native innocence and purity of the heart; to correct and govern the passions; to refine and elevate the sentiments, and to render the conversation and manners more and more engaging. In short, the delicacy which I mean, and which I wish to recommend, is an inward sense of propriety which regulates and beautifies the whole conduct; an unsullied and inflexible virtue and sweetness of temper beaming forth in every thing that is spoken and in every thing that is done. This will heighten the delicacy of the features and air--for it is loveliness itself.

Every moral writer and thinker knows, and every moral liver feels, that there is something so beautiful in virtue as will attract affection, & something so deformed and ugly in vice, as will excite aversion in every right attempered breast.

"*Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,*
"*As to be hated, needs but be seen.*"

It argues therefore an indelicacy of mind to cherish perverse humours and give away to faulty propensities. The more delicate the taste of the soul is, the greater is its abhorrence of every thing that borders on vice, or savours of impiety. The heart which is attuned to the refined exercises of virtue, of devotion and religion, and which cannot consent to any deficiency in its gratitude and obedience to God, or in justice and benevolence to man, discovers a delicacy superior to the most exquisite taste in economy, cookery and embroidery, or in music, painting and poetry. The mind that does not feel and acknowledge its obligations; that does not wish to possess and exercise all the virtues and graces which are prescribed for the adorning of human nature, and for the attainment of perfection and felicity, is as deficient in taste and delicacy as it is in goodness.

Such are my ideas of female delicacy: And though they may be thought by some to be too refined or diffuse, yet is must be owned that a behaviour in the sex, corresponding with such ideas---a course of conduct formed upon such maxims, will exalt their characters, add a lustre to all their other charms, and secure their hearts from seduction, their lives from blemish, and their bosoms from remorse. And it is easier to conceive than to describe the happy alteration which such sentiments and manners would produce in the other sex, both as to exalted morals and rational enjoyment. Vice and misery would be greatly diminished, virtue and happiness proportionably advanced.

Viewing the subject in a light of so much importance, I find I cannot comprehend all that might be said with advantage upon it, in one speculation. Perhaps, therefore, in some future time, I may suggest some cautions against a *false* delicacy, and point out some deficiencies in a few female characters in that which is *true*. In the mean time it is the wish of my heart, that *wives*, *mothers* and *daughters*, would peruse with candour and docility the hints already offered, and by reducing them to practice, try the experiment how amiable and happy they will render them.

ANECDOTE of CROMWELL.

Previous to the battle of Marston Moor, anno 1644, Lieutenant General Cromwell had sent out spies to reconnoitre the King's forces under the command of Prince Rupert. Not confiding in their report of the disposition of the enemy, and determined to gain personal information, unknown to any of his officers, he procured the habit of a farmer; with which having equipped himself, he mounted a cart horse, takes a circuit from the camp, and reconnoitres the King's forces from every convenient point of view; but being observed by some centinels, troopers were sent out to take him prisoner. On coming suddenly upon him, they accosted him roughly: Oliver, pretending deafness, asked with the greatest tranquility, "For what purpose those brave men were armed?" On being informed that they were the King's and the opposite troops belonged to the Parliament, "What!" says Oliver, "have they differed then?" The simplicity of the question excited laughter among the troopers, and Oliver was permitted to proceed to his camp without further molestation.

From the Royal Dominion Gazette.

IT has long been my sentiment, that the most common gifts of Providence are the most useful, salutary and worthy of estimation. That this opinion has not been ill-founded, I will, at present, apply it to only one instance, of which I can speak with great confidence.

The *common stinging nettle*, apparently as troublesome a plant as any that has been stigmatized with the name of weeds, is one of the most efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom. In the form of a strong decoction or infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day, it is a most valuable strengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a weak decoction or infusion, it proves an admirable alterative or deobstruent, in impurities of the blood and in obstructions of the vessels. And in that of *expressed* juices, taken by spoonfuls, as the exigency of the case requires, is the most powerful styptic in internal bleedings, known. Externally applied, as *fermentation* or *poultice*, it amazingly discusses inflamation, and resolves swellings. In the common sore throat thus applied, and internally, as a gargle, great dependence may safely be put in this common plant, I have been witness to its great efficacy therein in many instances.

DUBLIN, *May* 28.

It is thought, that if the French monarqe should adopt the argument of the bayonet, to suppress the present disturbance, and also abolish the different parliaments of his kingdom, that numbers of persons of distinction will dispose of their estates and entirely quit a land of despotism and tyranny, and take up their future residence in Holland, Great-Britain and Ireland, or perhaps a great part may seek an asylum for themselves and families, in that country of general freedom, the republic of North America.

American Occurrences.

Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, May 28.

On the 15th inst. a party of five Indians who stole horses on Cain run, a branch of Elkhorn, were pursued immediately by eight men, who followed day and night, and overtook them on their march the next day late in the evening; they fired on them, killed one dead on the spot, and wounded another badly, who with the other, made his escape, leaving all their baggage, together with the horses they had stolen. They had got within about twelve miles of the Ohio, before they were overtaken.

Virginia.

WINCHESTER, July 30.

On Monday last a violent storm of wind and rain, attended with loud peals of thunder, caused a sudden inundation in the small runs and rivulets, in this town and vicinity, which greatly incommoded the inhabitants, by rendering the streets in many places impassable, overflowing cellars, kitchens, &c. but we do not hear of any material damage being sustained.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, July 25.

"On the 22d instant, we had a most violent gale of wind at N. E. which continued till three o'clock yesterday morning. The houses in town shook as if they would have fallen down. Most of the craft and other vessels were driven from their moorings; some of them into the very streets of Portsmouth. A brig belonging to a Frenchman, was driven between the heads of two wharves, with her bowsprit into a warehouse. A craft with 34 punchcons of rum, and a parcel of madeira wine and sugars (belonging to Mr. M'Dugall) for Richmond, was driven high and dry into Portsmouth, but without receiving any injury. One craft is sunk with tobacco, and numbers of them in the bush, and a great many sunk in the river. The damage done in Norfolk and Portsmouth is very considerable, especially in lumber, corn, salt and tobacco. Hampton road presented a very dismal prospect; the ship Favorite John, parted her cables, drove ashore and bilged, with her fore and mizen masts cut away, also a brig bound to Rotterdam, and three other vessels A schooner from Barbadoes cut away her masts, and a brig of Mr. Taylor's loaded with corn for Antigua, were the only two vessels which were left afloat in the road. The evening before it came on there was a ship and brig beating into the Capes, but have not been heard of since. At three o'clock in the morning, the wind shifted to S. E. and then died away. The tide was not so high as in September, 1785."

On Wednesday evening last, during that severe and tremendous gale, the ship Mermaid, Hunter, of Glasgow, with 365 hogsheads of tobacco on board, drove from her moorings in Hampton road, and after losing all her masts, she went on shore at Peg-Island in Nansemond. All the crew were saved, and it is imagined the ship will be got off without any damage to the cargo.

We hear that a Spanish ship, with 4000 barrels of flour on board, was drove ashore on Back River, near Hampton, and totally lost. And that several pilot boats have been seen bottom upwards, and it is supposed the crews must have perished. One pilot boat was run completely over by a large ship, and all on board perished.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.

On the evening of the 23d inst. we had one of the most violent storms of wind and rain ever experienced here, which continued with unabating fury till the next day. The wind was at E. N. E. when the storm began, but changing suddenly to the southward, brought in the highest tide that was ever known in this river, and the damage done to tobacco, sugar, salt, &c. in the warehouses in this town, is computed at 5000l. Several inhabitants on the wharves were obliged to retire to their chambers, and some were taken out of their houses in boats.

The damage in the country to the wheat, growing tobacco, indian corn, &c. is beyond description; and many planters and farmers, who flattered themselves with much greater crops than has been known for many years past, had their hopes blasted by the violence of the storm.

An unnatural murder was committed on the 12th instant, near Leesburg, on the body of a young man. It seems the youth had been a long time indisposed, and that the murderess was his own cruel mother, who perpetrated the horrid act by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

FREDERICKSBURGH, *July 31.*

Considerable damage was done last Wednesday night, at Port Royal & Hobb's Hole, by a violent gale of wind from N. E. which continued most of the night.

We learn, that there are a number of vessels on shore near the mouth of the Bay, among which is a sloop, Capt. E. Rots, from the West-Indies, belonging to this port.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, July 31.

On Thursday morning last, the tide rose much higher than ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants. occasioned by a sudden and very severe storm from the north-east to the south east. Considerable damage has been sustained by this inundation and tempest, but little or none in this city.

New-York.

NEW YORK, *August* 4.

We learn from authority, that the Chevalier JOHN PAUL JONES, is appointed by the empress of Russia, a Rear Admiral; and that he is to command a squadron in the Black Sea, to act against the fleet of the Captain Pacha.

From a late Lodon Paper.

Extract of a letter from the Carnatic, October 21.

"Tippoo has lately written a very insolent letter to our council, making some demands assigned over to him by the Mahrattas on the Tanjore country, and in case of refusal, he has threatened the Carnatic with another invasion. A very spirited answer has been sent him, and he has been told we are prepared for his reception come when he pleases. Every possible preparation is making at Madras for the army to get in readiness to take the field at the shortest notice. My last letters from that quarter, mention that another war appears inevitable. When it breaks out, I shall be ordered to join the cavalry with my detachment, I have therefore got every thing in readiness to march from hence at an hour's notice. Perhaps Tippoo is only endeavouring to frighten government, if possible, into a compliance with his demands,; but he will find himself mistaken. A few weeks more must discover what his real intentions are."

The European accounts to the fifth of June, state--That Holland is restored to perfect tranquility: that the Russians in fact are, & in all probability will be inferior, both in force & stratagem, to the Turks; what then must be the issue? either a suit for capitulation, agreeable to Turkish pleasure, or a confounded drubbing: that the subjects of France (which is convulsed to the center) appear absolute in asserting their long dormant claims to freedom, losing both by conduct and language, that remarkable affection and respect, which has ever been sacred in that kingdom, for their monarch; that the late failures in England, which by many are attributed to gambling, are likely to be followed by serious political consequences: that the prices of cotton manufacture are constantly falling, owing to the immense quantities on hand: that there is a probability that the laws of the British colonies in America will soon undergo a thorough parliamentary revision.

Several other accounts, beside those given this day, have been received of the melancholly devastations at different quarters, by the late severe winds, or Tornado; pieces of vessels have been seen driving at sea, remains of the floating castles of unhappy individuals, our seafaring brethren, who were doubtless, by the rage of the elements, hurled promiscuous to their watry graves.

It was yesterday reported, and entered upon the Coffee house books, that the state of North-Carolina had rejected the new constitution by a majority of 100

It is said, that this intelligence was communicated by yesterday's southern post, it having been written on the post schedule, with the particulars of there being 275 members in convention.---No letters are yet received upon this subject.

Massachusetts.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 23.

Last Wednesday a melancholy occurrence happened at East-Kingston---A man by the name of *Morrill*, who has for some time past been subject to fits of insanity, in a paroxism of his disorder, attempted to kill his wife with an axe. His son, about 19 years of age, seeing his father in pursuit of his mother, ran to her assistance; but before he came up with them he had aimed a blow at her head, which stunned her, and she fell to the ground---the edge of the axe enterred the side of her headand produced a wound several inches in length, and nearly two inches deep. He turned to his son, and struck him a blow upon the head with an axe, which penetrated quite through the skull---Then dropping the axe, he seized them by the hair, and was knocking their heads violently one against the other, when some neighbours happily come to their relief,---They are both in a dangerous situation; but it is expected the woman will recover.

SALEM, July 29.

Last Friday, a female stranger died at the Bell tavern, in Danvers, and on Sunday her remains were decently interred. The circumstances relative to this woman are such as excite curiosity, and interest our feelings. She was brought to the Bell in a chaise, from Watertown, as she said, by a young man whom she had engaged for that purpose. After she had alighted, and taken a trunk with her into the house, the chaise immediately drove off. She remained at this inn till her death, in expectation of the arrival of her husband, whom she expected to come for her, and appeared anxious at his delay. She was averse to being interrogated concerning herself or connexions; and kept much retired to her chamber, employed in needle-work, writing &c. She said, however, that she came from Westfield in Connecticut; that her parents lived in that state; that she had been married only a few months; and that her husband's name was Thomas Walker;—but always carefully concealed her family name. Her linen was all marked E. W. About a fortnight before her death, she was brought to bed of a lifeless child. When those who attended her apprehended her fate, they asked her, whether she did not wish to see her friends: She answered, that she was very desirous of seeing them. It was proposed that she should send for them; to which she objected, hoping in a short time to be able to go to them. From what she said, it appeared probable to those who attended her, that she belonged to some country town in Connecticut: Her conversation, her writings, and her manners, bespoke the advantage of a respectable family and good education. Her person was agreeable; her deportment amiable and engaging; and, though in a state of anxiety and suspence, she preserved a cheerfulness, which seemed not to be the effect of insensibility, but of a firm and patient temper. She was supposed to be about 35 years old. Copies of letters, of her writing, dated at Hartford, Springfield, and other places, were left among her things.—— This account is given by the family in which she resided; and it is hoped the publication of it will be the means of ascertaining her friends of her fate.

BOSTON, August 4.

We hear from St. John's that a large store in that place belonging to Benedict Arnold, on the 11th ult. was consumed by fire. The loss is computed at 5,500l. sterl. the store 1500; Goods, 4,000. A Son of Mr. Arnold, was considerably burnt, insomuch that his life was dispaired of.

A society for the abolition of the slave trade, hath lately been instituted at Paris---in imitation of those in Philadelphia and London. The society is composed of about 300 members, and among others, in the list of names,

we with pleasure saw those of the Marquis de la Fayette, Mr. St. John de Crevecour, Mr. de Warville, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, and merchants of distinction.

Sentimental Miscellany.

Captain *Shandy*'s Justification of his own Principles and Conduct in wishing to continue the War.

Written to his Brother.

I AM *not insensible, Brother* Shandy, *that when a man whose profession is arms wishes as I have done for war,-- it has an ill aspect to the world; and that, how just and right soever his motives and intentions may be, he stands in an uneasy posture in vindicating himself from private views in doing it.*

For this cause, if a soldier is a prudent man, which may be without being a jot the less brave he will be sure not to utter his wish in the hearing of an enemy; for say what he will, an enemy will not believe him. He will be cautious of doing it even to a friend lest he may suffer in his esteem: But if his heart is overcharged, and a secret sigh for arms must have its vent, he will reserve it for the ear of a brother, who knows his character to the bottom, and what his true notions, dispositions, and principles of honor are. What I hope I have been in all these brother Shandy, *would be unbecoming in me to say: Much worse, I know have I been than I ought and something worse perhaps, than I think: But such as I am, you my dear brother* Shandy, *who have sucked the same breast with me, and with whom I have been brought up from my cradle, and from whose knowledge, from the first hours of our boyish pastimes down to this I have concealed no one action of my life, & scarce a thought in it, such as I am brother, you must by this time know me, with all my vices, and with all my weaknesses too whether of my age my temper, my passions or my understanding.*

Tell me then, my dear brother Shandy, *upon which of them it is, that when I condemned the peace of Utrecht, and grieved the war was not carried on with vigor a little longer, you should think your brother did it upon unworthy views. Or that in wishing for war he should be bad enough to wish more of his fellow creatures slain, more slaves made, and more families driven from their peaceful habitations, merely for his own pleasure: Tell me, brother* Shandy, *upon what one deed of mine do you ground it?*

If when I was a school boy, I could not hear a drum beat but my heart beat with it--was it my fault? Did I plant the propensity there? Did I sound the alarm within, or Nature?

When Guy, *Earl of* Warwick, *and* Parismus, *and* Parismenus, *and* Valentine, *and* Orson, *and the* Seven Champions *of* England *were headed around the school, were they not all purchased with my own pocket money? Was that selfish, brother* Shandy? *When we read over the siege of* Troy, *which lasted ten years and eight months, though with such a train of artillery as we had at* Namur, *the town might have been carried in a week was I not as much concerned for the* Greeks *and* Trojans *as any boy of the whole school? Had I not three strokes with the ferula given me, two on my right hand and one on my left, for calling* Helena *a bitch for it? Did any of you shed more tears for* Hector? *and when king* Priam *came to the camp to beg his body, and returned weeping back to* Troy *without it, you know, brother, I could not eat my dinner.*

--Did that bespeak me cruel? Or because, brother Shandy, *my blood flew out into the camp and my heart panted for war, was it a proof that it could not ache for the distresses of war too.*

O brother! 'tis one thing for a soldier to gather laurels, and 'tis another to scatter cypress.

'Tis one thing, brother Shandy, for a soldier to hazard his own life, to leap first down into the trench, where he is sure to be cut to pieces: 'Tis one thing from public spirit and a thirst of glory to enter the breach the first man; to stand in the foremost rank and march bravely on with drums and trumpets and colours flying about his ears: 'tis one thing I say, brother Shandy, to do this; and 'tis another thing to reflect on the miseries of war; to view the desolations of whole countries, and consider the intolerable fatigues and hardships which the soldier himself, the instrument who works them, is forced (for six pence a day, if he can get it) to undergo.

Need I be told, dear Yorick, *as I was by you, in* Le Fever's *funeral sermon, That so soft and gentle a creature born to love mercy and kindness as man is, was not shaped for this? But why did you not add,* Yorick, *if not by nature that he is by necessity? For what is war? What is it* Yorick *when fought as our's has been upon principles of* liberty *and upon principles of* honor; *what is it, but the getting together of quiet and harmless people, with their swords in their hands to keep the ambitious and the turbulent within bounds? And heaven is my witness, brother* Shandy, *that the pleasure I have taken in these things, and that infinite delight, in particular, which has attended my sieges in my* bowling green, *has rose within me, and I hope in the corporal too from the consciousness we both had, that in carrying them on, we were answering the great ends of our creation.*

MERCY.

MY uncle *Toby* was a man patient of injuries;--not for want of courage,--where just occasion presented, or called it forth,--I know no man under whose arm I would sooner have taken shelter; nor did this arise from any insensibility or obtuseness of his intellectual parts: he was of a peaceful placid nature--no jaring element in it,--all was mixed up so kindly within him, my uncle *Toby* had scarce a heart to retaliate upon a fly: Go,--- says he one day at dinner, to an overgrown one which had buzzed about his nose and tormented him cruelly all dinner time,--and which, after infinite attempts he had caught at last, as it flew by him:--I'll not hurt thee, says my uncle *Toby*, rising from his chair, and going across the room with the fly in his hand,---I'll not hurt a hair of thy head:--Go, says he, lifting up the sash, and opening his hand as he spoke, to let it escape;---Go poor devil,---get thee gone; why should I hurt thee? This world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me.

☞ This is to serve for parents and governors, instead of a whole volume upon the subject.

INDOLENCE.

INCONSISTENT soul that man is! languishing under wounds which he has the power to heal! his whole life a contradiction to his knowledge! his reason, that precious gift of God to him---(instead of pouring in oil) serving but to sharpen his sensibilities,----to multiply his pains, & render him more melancholy & uneasy under them! Poor unhappy creature, that he should do so! are not the necessary causes of misery in this life enow, but he must add voluntary ones to his stock of sorrow: struggle against evils which cannot be avoided, and submit to others, which a tenth part of the trouble they create him, would remove from his heart forever?

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *August* 25.

THE northern post informs that a great deal of damage has been done in the different towns on his route, to the corn &c. and many cattle have been killed by the falling of trees during the late heavy storms.

From a late Norwich paper, we have extracted the following paragraphs of English news.

LONDON, *May* 28.

Mr. Burke, on Saturday morning presented two papers moved for by Mr. Burgess, respecting the expence already incurred by carrying on the prosecution against Warren Hastings, Esq; and which, in a short compass, is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Expence of erecting the Court	3344	11	7
Furnishing the same,	714	3	6½
Monies advanced to the solicitors for the prosecution	4300	0	0
	8058	15	1½

So we find, that Mr. Hastings trial cannot be concluded this session of the British parliament, but must be postponed to the next ——*The real truth, however is, "that he has so much money to be hanged:" for while he is enabled to retain several eminent lawyers, to bribe a number of evidences and to corrupt some of the most leading members even in the Upper House there is no manner of danger or hazard to his person.*

From a late Philadelphia paper.

It is with singular pleasure we inform our readers, that in many parts of New-Jersey the harvest has been gathered in without the assistance of the *liquid fire* of the Westindies. A drink, composed of two table-spoonfuls of molasses, one of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of ginger, with a quart of water, has been found by experience to be more cooling and strengthening than all the mixtures with rum that ever has been invented.

☞ The Annual Meeting for the choice of officers of government, happening on the day appointed for the public examination of the Students of Clio Hall, the public are informed, that their exhibitions will be deferred till the afternoon of the next day at two o'clock.

From the Massachusetts Centinel.

Mr. Russell,

I yesterday had the pleasure of perusing Major Otis's Oration; and am of opinion that the following concise statement of the advantages which our country enjoys, ought to be read by greater numbers than usually peruse the Orations.--It must be patriotic; to endeavour to convince our citizens of the blessings they enjoy over those of other countries. If you agree with me in sentiment, you will please to insert in your paper. Your's A. B.

Extract from the Town ORATION.

"A PARTIAL sketch of natural, accidental and moral advantages that will result to the confederated States, shall relieve your patience. For the first class, we are indebted to the variety of climate, soil and productions which render the wants and labor of one State subservient to those of another; to our remarkable exemption from pestilence, earthquakes, and the dreadful convulsions of nature; to the rivers which intersect our country, to the security of our harbors, and to the extent of our seacoast, rendering the conquest of the thirteen States almost impossible. The accidental advantages consist in our remoteness from the cabals of Europe; in our convenient position relative to the West Indies, and in the inability of these Islands to flourish without our commerce---in the resources we possess for the discharge of our taxes---in the persecution and oppression of other countries—in the necessity of frugal and industrious habits to which we are subject —— in the seeds of liberty bequeathed by our ancestors, and finally in our freedom from the dominion of nobles and hierarchs. Among moral circumstances may be computed the toleration of religious sects—— the respectability of the clergy—the encouragement of education——the liberty of the press—equality of property; conjugal fidelity and the jurisdiction remaining in the several states, whereby life, liberty and property will be secured.

Happy, happy America! enriched by Heaven with its choicest blessings; may the wisdom of thy councils, and the virtue of thy sons, accelerate the peace, and happiness, and perfection of mankind.

CLOTHIERS press PAPERS; writing and wrapping PAPER, exchanged for RAGS, at the papermill in Bennington, and one penny half-penny per pound allowed for rags.

Bennington, Aug. 25.

From Mercury's Cabinet.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

If you think the following worthy a place in your paper, you will confer an obligation on a friend; and perhaps please the first Regiment of this State, universally, by inserting it, as a compliment due to long and meritorious service.

YOUR'S, &c.

A Soldier.

MILITARY RESIGNATION.

WHEN Crimson streams deform'd the verdant field,
And universal war and tumult rag'd,
The sacred rights of liberty to shield,
The brave old veteran's heart and hand engag'd.

His free-born soul, indignant, scorn'd to bow,
To savage tribes, or haughty British foes,
On natal plains he saw Britannia's brow
Stript of its wreath—And sea'd the State's repose.

Now white-rob'd PEACE her blissful rule maintains,
Lib'ral and useful ARTS to ARMS succeed,
While smiling JOY and jocund PLENTY reigns,
And blooming LAURELS crown the noble deed;

The Colonel lays his WAR-WORN sword aside,
To court the attention of the youth to arms,
Resigns to them the ENSIGNS of his pride,
And leaves his country free from war's alarms.

But, should ambition, in his day, invade,
His country's peace, or threat' her sacred right,
The hero then—emerging from the shade,
Will claim his station and direct the fight.

A SONG:

Tune —" The Gods of the Greeks "

Written by a LADY in Philadelphia, 4th of July, 1788

OLD TIME, looking over his wonderful page,
On his scythe he was leaning to rest,
Found great revolution would be in this age,
And an empire arise in the West.

The year eighty-eight was the æra then fixt,
To settle the plan form'd by fate;
When all ranks of men in friendship should mix,
And from this day their consequence date.

View the glorious sight where thousands appear,
Assembled with emblems to shew
Their Union is firm, their rejoicing sincere.—
What nation then dare be our foe?

May our trade be reviv'd, and this federal band
Be the root which shall order restore!
Cries TIME, " By this hour-glass I hold in my hand,
" You shall flourish till I am no more."

Remarks on an old Collection of Proverbs.

A close mouth catches no flies.

THIS proverb shews the necessity of having a proper restraint on the tongue. As the mouth closed prevents flies & all extraneous and noisome particles from entering therein, so a due care in conversation, a cautiousness in publishing what we know to the disadvantage of others, and curbing our loquacity, prevent disagreeable altercations and contests, which every prudent person would wish to avoid.

A fool and his money is soon parted.

This much used proverb needs very little explanation. It may not, however, be amiss to observe, that it may not be unworthy the attention even of those who are farthest removed from idiotism; as too many deserve the appellation of fools for an improvident use of their money, though they are not deficient in any other branch of knowledge.

A friend is never known until a man has need.

A friend is not so soon gotten as lost.

The former of these proverbs, points out the criterion by which a true friend is to be known. The latter, on how tottering a basis friendship is generally founded. It is only in the hour of need, the profession of those who pretend a friendship for us is put to the test. And should they even then prove sterling, such is the caprice and frailty of human nature; so ready is man to take offence; thro' such false mediums are the words and actions of the obliged person viewed, by the assisting friend, that well may the composer of the proverb say (as I doubt not he did feelingly) a friend is not so soon gotten as lost.

A good Jack makes a good Jill.

This proverb implies that the conduct of the wife depends on the behaviour of the husband. It certainly does so in a great measure. For the errors of the wife oftener proceed from too great a relaxation or too rigid an exertion of authority, which nature and custom hath given the husband over her, than from any other cause. To this, the example of the man is too often to be added, who falsely imagines he has a right to indulge himself in liberties which are not allowable for the female sex. Unless a mutual affection, a reciprocal esteem, an unrestrained confidence, and joint endeavours to fulfil every matrimonial duty, sweeten both parties, happiness is not to be expected in the marriage state; and from the propriety of his own conduct can Jack alone hope for a good Jill.

As long liveth a merry man as a sad.

This proverb affords an antidote against dejection and despair. A man in his passage through this sublunary state had much better tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping over the thorns and briars which obstruct his way, than sit down under every hedge lamenting his hard fate in being placed in a world so over-run with them. The thread of a cheerful man's life is no sooner severed by the fates than that of one who is continually sad and desponding; then what does care avail? A prudential conduct in the general concerns of life, is undoubtedly in the first place to be attended to; and without it the cheerfulness here proverbially recommended can be but transitory; but if that should prove unsuccessful, and distress unavoidable succeed, dejection and despair will be far from affording relief.

A hasty man never wants woe.

Our ill success in life; the difficulties we have undergone; the hardships we have met with; will be found in taking a retrospective view of our lives, to have originated chiefly from precipitation. A few moments reflection, and consideration on the consequences of the action we are about to carry into execution, would oftentimes have prevented the most disagreeable train of events from happening, which rather than impute, through pride, to the real cause, we attribute to that secret influence which is termed fate. Not one among the whole of the English proverbs claims our attention more than this.

A mouse in time may gnaw in two a cable.

This proverb likewise enforces the necessity of steadiness and perseverance, and at the same time gives an example of their efficacy when united with industry and application. Things which appear in themselves almost impossible, may be effected by these. If such an arduous and discouraging work as that of gnawing asunder a cable, is to be performed by so weak and insignificant an animal as a mouse, what may we not be executed by an unremitted exertion of the animal and bodily powers of a human being?

All is well that ends well.

We cannot judge of the success of the best planned undertaking during the process of it. Until time has developed its final tendency; until the determination has taken place; its excellence is doubtful. So confined is the knowledge of man, and so unable is he to divine what effects will proceed from such and such causes, that it is only at the fortunate termination of an event, we can with propriety say " All is well."

All covet all lose.

This proverb cannot be better explained than by the well known fable of " The dog and the shadow " Those who will not rest satisfied with what they are possessed of, and warrantably obtain; but endeavour to increase their store by unallowable means, generally lose what they have. By listening to the dictates of ambition, and endeavouring to gain possession of the territories of some defenceless neighbour, princes have been known to lose a considerable part of their own. So that a proper restraint ought to be placed on their desires by every rank, lest by coveting all they lose all.

UNITED STATES

In CONGRESS *Assembled May 8th, 1788.*

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington.

Resolved, *That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.*

Ordered, *That the commissioners of accounts for the Quater Masters', Commissaries' Hospital, Marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments, who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date; and that this order be published in the several States for the period above mentioned,*

Resolved, *That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums, for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of the commission, they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.*

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken. Mr. Jonathan Burral was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter masters and commissaries's departments; and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the hospital, marine and clothier's departments

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

4 20

Whereas my wife Mary, on the night of the eleventh instant eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, and refuses to cohabit with me; all persons are hereby strictly forbidden to credit her on my account; I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Reuben Kelye.

Williamstown, August 12, 1788. 2 4

These are to notify the proprietors of the town of Concord in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, that their meeting held by adjournment the twenty-sixth day of December, 1787, stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of September next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the house of lieutenant Samuel Taylor, in Rockingham.

Jonathan Holten, *Pro. Clerk.*

Rockingham, July 25, 1788. 2 4

Whereas the legislature of this state at their session at Newbury, in October last, did grant a tax of one penny half penny upon the acre, on all the lands in Hinesburg, county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town; those are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners in said Hinesburg, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the third day of January next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal costs, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber in said Hinesburgh at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

George McEuen, *Coll.*

Hinesburg, July 18, 1788. 2 3 4

Whereas the honorable General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session in Newbury, in October 1787 did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the gore of Medway, in the county of Rutland (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building bridges and making roads in said gore: The same being committed to me to collect, those are hereby to notify all proprietors and land owners in said Medway, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 12th day of November next, or so much of their land as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Grove, in Rutland, in said said county, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day.

JOHN GOVE, Collector.

Rutland, June 10, 1788. 2 3